CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE DEAD

By Rudyard Kipling.

Hear now the Song of the Dead—in the North by the torn berg-edges—
They that look still to the Pole, asleep by their hide-stripped sledges.
Song of the Dead in the South—in the sun by their skeleton horses,
Where the warrigal whimpers and bays through the dust of the sere river-courses.

Song of the Dead in the East—in the heat-rotted jungle hollows,
Where the dog ape barks in the kloof—in the brake of the buffalo-wallows.
Song of the Dead in the West—in the Barrens, the snow that betrayed them,
Where the wolverine tumbles their packs from the camp and the grave-mound they made them:
Hear now the Song of the Dead!

I.

We were dreamers, dreaming greatly, in the man-stifled town;
We yearned beyond the sky-line where the strange roads go down.
Came the Whisper, came the Vision, came the Power with the need.
Till the Soul that is not man's soul was lent us to lead.
As the deer breaks—as the steer breaks—from the herd where they graze,
In the faith of little children we went on our ways.
Then the wood failed—then the food failed—then the last water dried—
In the faith of little children we lay down and died.
On the sand-drift—on the veldt-side—in the fern-scrub we lay,
That our sons might follow after by the bones on the way.
Follow after—follow after! We have watered the root,
And the bud has come to blossom that ripens for fruit!
Follow after—we are waiting by the trails that we lost
For the sound of many footsteps, for the tread of a host.
Follow after—follow after—for the harvest is sown;
By the bones about the wayside ye shall come to your own!

When Drake went down to the Horn
And England was crowned thereby,
'Twixt seas unsailed and shores unhailed
Our Lodge—our Lodge was born
(And England was crowned thereby).

Which never shall close again
By day nor yet by night,
While man shall take his life to stake
At risk of shoal or main
(By day nor yet by night),

But standeth even so
As now we witness here,
While men depart, of joyful heart,
Adventure for to know
(As now bear witness here.)

II.

We have fed our sea for a thousand years
And she calls us, still unfed,
Though there's never a wave of all her waves
But marks our English dead;
We have strewed our best to the weed's unrest
To the shark and the sheering gull.
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Lord God, we ha' paid in full!

There's never a flood goes shoreward now
But lifts a keel we manned;
There's never an ebb goes seaward now
But drops our dead on the sand—
But slinks our dead on the sand for lore,
From the Ducies to the Swin.
If blood be the price of admiralty,
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Lord God, we ha' paid it in!

We must feed our sea for a thousand years,
For that is our doom and pride,
As it was when they sailed with the Golden Hind
Or the wreck that struck last tide—
Or the wreck that lies on the spouting reef
Where the ghastly blue-lights flare.
If blood be the price of admiralty,
If blood be the price of admiralty,
If blood be the price of admiralty,
Lord God, we ha' bought it fair!

AGUINALDO.

He has sprinted 'cross the country at a most amazing clip,
He has beaten every record up to date;
Through the jungles and the forest, like a horse beneath the whip,
He allowed himself to swiftly permeate.
He has worn his patent leathers till his trilbies touched the ground,
He has parted ev'ry button from his vest;
He has used the air for breathing till there's little to be found,
So Aguinaldo thinks he needs a rest.

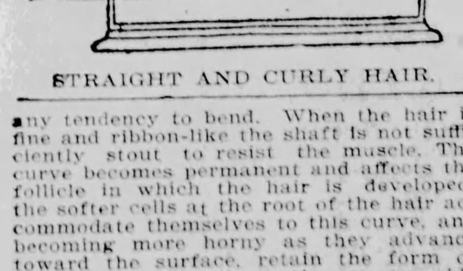
He has raced o'er track and trestle at a most alarming gait,
He has traveled down the mountains on his head;
He has given imitations of the "Cannon Ball" when late,
And he never once has tarried to be fed.
He has scooted and he's galloped till his necktie left his neck,
And his go-to-meeting trousers lost their crease;
Now he's in a tree-top somewhere—just an Asiatic wreck—
So Aguinaldo thinks he'll sue for peace.
—Hobart in Baltimore American.

Miscellany.

WHY HAIR CURLS.

At a meeting of the Royal society in London Prof. Arthur Thompson exhibited a model illustrating how curly hair is produced by nature.

Prof. Thomson explains that straight hair is circular in section, while curly hair is ribbon-like and fine. In order that the tiny hair muscle shall keep the hair erect, the hair shaft buried in the skin should be sufficiently strong to resist



STRAIGHT AND CURLY HAIR.

any tendency to bend. When the hair is fine and ribbon-like the shaft is not sufficiently stout to resist the muscle. The curve becomes permanent and affects the follicle in which the hair is developed, the softer cells at the root of the hair accommodate themselves to this curve, and becoming more horny as they advance toward the surface, retain the form of the follicle; the cells on the concave side of the hair being more compressed than those on the convex side. In this way the hair retains the form of the follicle after it has escaped from it.

Was an Unreasonable Missus.

Her Ladyship—And why did you leave your last place, Mary?

Mary—Please, ma'am, because the master used to kiss me."

Her Ladyship—And you didn't like that, I suppose?

Mary—Well, ma'am, I didn't mind, but the missus objected.—Tit-Bits.

Wants His Money.

Askins—So it is true that the wheel craze is subsiding?

Humper—No; the man I bought mine from calls on me every month just as rabid as ever.—Puck.

NELSON'S FLAGSHIP CUT UP FOR RELICS.

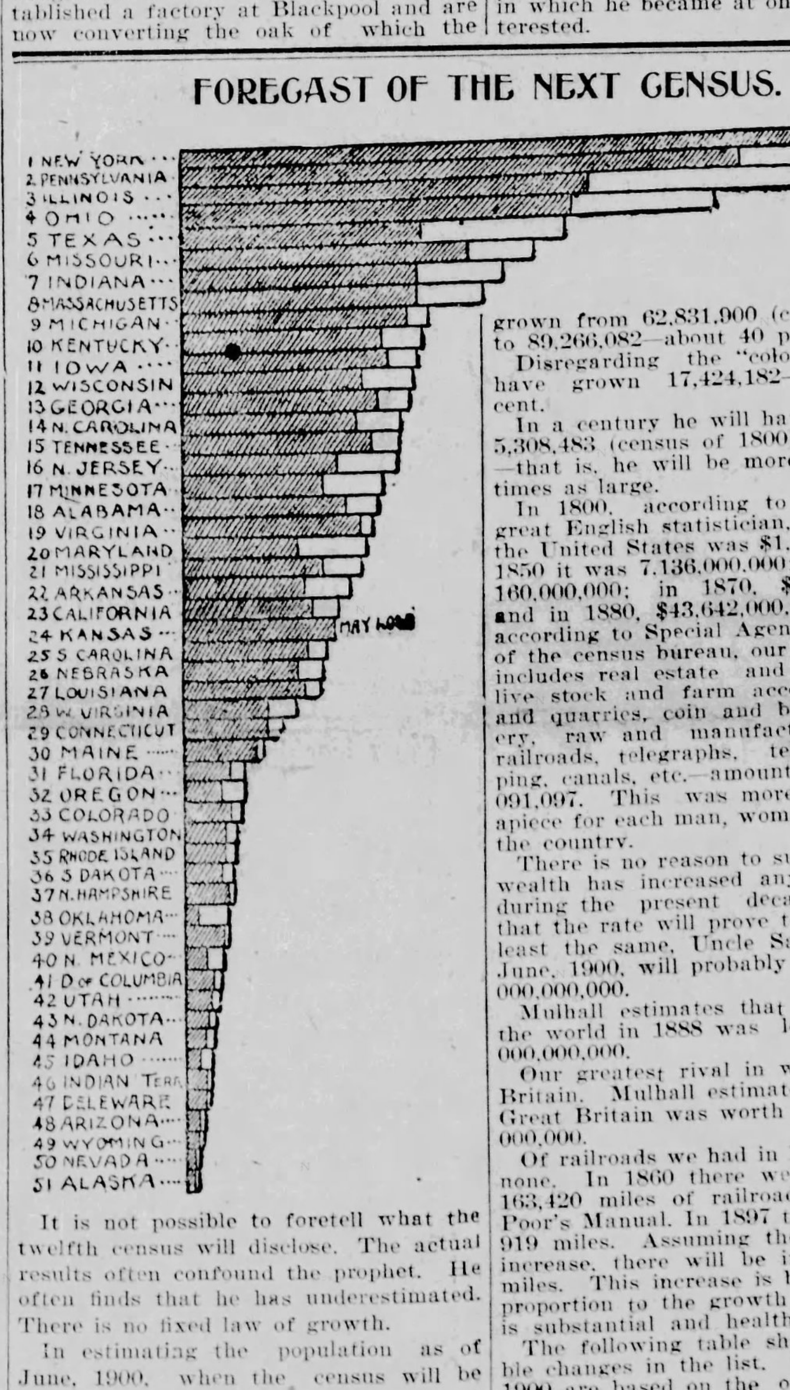
Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, has met a kindly fate, after all. When she was wrecked in a storm at Blackpool two years ago, she came near falling into the hands of a German company, which wanted to break her up for the wood and metal in her. She was saved from the Germans by a man who bought her for exhibition purposes, but the poor old flagship was too far gone to furnish even a fair exhibit, for not long after she had been wrecked there came along a great gale and finished her.

So a company was formed which has bought the wood and metal of the once majestic line-of-battle ship, and made it into souvenirs. The accompanying picture shows the Foudroyant as she appeared after her wreck, when she was lying a sheer hulk at Blackpool, no more to shake the ocean billows with the roar of her broadsides..

The tons of copper bolts and sheathing from the ship have been sent to Birmingham, where they are being turned into medals, cups, cigar cases, watch charms and chains, flower stands, fire irons and even penholders. The company which bought the remains of the ship have established a factory at Blackpool and are now converting the oak of which the Foudroyant was built into all sorts of things ranging from collar buttons to sideboards.

Lady Abercromby, anxious to possess something made from the old ship upon which her great-grandfather, Sir Ralph Abercromby, died, has had a cabinet, an arm chair, and a pedestal made from the wood. Even Emperor Menelik has had a handsome memorial plaque made for him. King Umberto of Italy is also to have some articles made from the old ship's remains. The Army and Navy club will have some card tables, and Sir Francis Knollys, secretary to the Prince of Wales, and many other people of prominence and of official life have ordered souvenirs. Altogether, it was a happy thought on the part of the Blackpool company to convert the Foudroyant into relics. How King Menelik of Abyssinia became interested in the Foudroyant is a curious story. Last year that descendant of Solomon entertained at his capital a famous lion tamer, Herr Seeth by name. Now, Herr Seeth was performing at Blackpool when the Foudroyant was wrecked, and from Seeth Menelik learned for the first time the story of the wonderful ship, a history in which he became at once intensely interested.

FORECAST OF THE NEXT CENSUS.



It is not possible to foretell what the twelfth census will disclose. The actual results often confound the prophet. He often finds that he has underestimated. There is no fixed law of growth.

In estimating the population as of June, 1900, when the census will be taken, we have figures brought almost up to date. From the governors or other high official sources in each of the states and territories, the New York World secured, at the close of 1898, an estimate of the population of each upon January 1, 1899. As only a year and a half will elapse before the taking of the census, it is not unreasonable to assume that the rate of growth shown since 1890 will continue during this brief remaining period.

On January 1 last our population, according to these estimates, was 77,983,363. This includes Alaska and Indian territory, but not Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines. Making the proportionate increase, we get 80,256,082 as the grand total for the United States proper in June, 1900.

The population of Hawaii is estimated at 110,000, based on a census in 1897; that of Porto Rico at 900,000 and that of the Philippines at 8,000,000, both of the latter estimates being largely guesswork. Add these, and we have the "imperial" total of 89,266,082.

In a decade Uncle Sam will have grown from 62,831,900 (census of 1890) to 89,266,082—about 40 per cent.

Disregarding the "colonies," he will have grown 17,424,182—nearly 30 per cent.

In a century he will have grown from 5,308,483 (census of 1800) to 80,256,082—that is, he will be more than fifteen times as large.

In 1800, according to Mulhall, the great English statistician, the wealth of the United States was $1,080,000,000; in 1850 it was 7,136,000,000; in 1860, $16,160,000,000; in 1870, $25,982,000,000, and in 1880, $43,642,000,000. In 1890, according to Special Agent J. K. Upton, of the census bureau, our wealth—which includes real estate and improvements, live stock and farm accesories, mines and quarries, coin and bullion, machinery, raw and manufactured products, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, shipping, canals, etc.—amounted to $65,037,091,097. This was more than $1,000 apiece for each man, woman and child in the country.

There is no reason to suppose that our wealth has increased any less rapidly during the present decade. Assuming that the rate will prove to have been at least the same, Uncle Sam's wealth in June, 1900, will probably be about $97,000,000,000.

Mulhall estimates that the wealth of the world in 1888 was less than $300,000,000,000.

Our greatest rival in wealth is Great Britain. Mulhall estimates that in 1888 Great Britain was worth about $46,000,000,000.

Of railroads we had in 1800, of course, none. In 1860 there were in operation 163,420 miles of railroad, according to Poor's Manual. In 1897 there were 182,919 miles. Assuming the same rate of increase, there will be in 1900 191,274 miles. This increase is by no means in proportion to the growth in wealth, but is substantial and healthy.

The following table shows the probable changes in the list. The figures for 1900 are based on the official estimates mentioned above:

	1890.	1900.
New York	5,997,853	7,150,000
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	6,140,000
Illinois	3,826,351	6,038,000
Ohio	3,672,316	4,972,000
Missouri	2,679,184	3,335,000
Massachusetts	2,238,943	2,853,000
Texas	2,235,523	3,575,000
Indiana	2,192,404	3,006,000
Michigan	2,098,889	2,298,000
Iowa	1,911,896	2,226,000
Kentucky	1,858,635	2,251,000
Georgia	1,837,353	2,139,000
Tennessee	1,767,518	2,035,000
Wisconsin	1,686,880	2,206,000
Virginia	1,665,980	1,793,000
North Carolina	1,617,947	[illegible]
Alabama	1,513,017	1,843,000
New Jersey	1,444,933	2,026,000
Kansas	1,427,096	1,427,060
Minnesota	1,301,826	1,875,000
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,675,000
California	1,208,130	1,438,000
South Carolina	1,151,149	1,322,000
Arkansas	1,128,179	1,555,000
Louisiana	1,118,587	1,270,000
Nebraska	1,058,910	1,307,000
Maryland	1,042,390	1,706,000

The accompanying diagram tells the story more graphically. What states have grown more rapidly than others can be seen at a glance.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Some miraculous escapes from injury and death are noteworthy. On Milwaukee avenue a day or two ago a merchant drove up and alighted before a bank, says the Chicago News. While he was inside something frightened his horse and the beast dashed madly up the crowded street dragging the buggy behind him. Having traversed several blocks with great speed the terror-stricken animal suddenly turned—upsetting the the cross street. The movement was executed so quickly that a phlegmatic old lady was unable to escape; the cover of the capsized vehicle scooped her up and bore her away triumphantly. An excited crowd followed the runaway. The old lady screamed lustily and the horse redoubled his speed.

Again the abductor turned and the buggy righted itself, depositing the aged occupant unceremoniously on the seat, where, paralyzed with fear, she clutched the handles desperately.

An express wagon was coming leisurely up an intersecting street. The driver was dozing in the warm sun. There was a crash, a flash of a blue something with sprawling hands and feet and then the

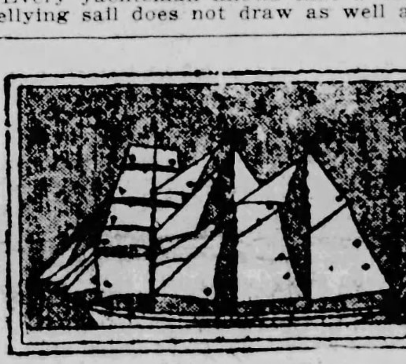
SHE WAS CONSIDERABLY SURPRISED.

involuntary occupant of what had been a buggy came to her journey's end upon a mattress in the bottom of the express wagon. With the exception of a few bruises she was unhurt and remarked, breathlessly, "Good heavens, what was it?"

WITH HOLES IN SAILS.

Capt. Vassolo, of the Italian navy, has apparently proved the novel theory that ships go better with holes in their sails.

Every yachtsman knows that a deeply bellying sail does not draw as well as a



ARRANGEMENT OF HOLES.

flat one; one advantage of American yachts over British has always been the superior fit of Yankee sails.

Capt. Vassolo's theory is that the wind, having spent its force on an ordinary sail, forms a soft cushion in the leach, robbing subsequent blasts of their force.

JUROR EXCUSED FOR CAUSE

Had a Good Reason for Not Believing in Circumstantial Evidence.

A good story is being told about a juror who was drawn for service in the criminal court recently on a murder case. He was one of those men who was willing to do his part as a good citizen, but he had a prejudice against circumstantial evidence which was so strong he would not dispel it from his mind and it finally became necessary to excuse him.

He answered the questions put to him by the prosecuting attorney to qualify, but when the attorney for the defendant got down to where he asked him if he could convict a person on circumstantial evidence he hesitated.

"Why do you hesitate?" asked the judge.

"Well, I'll be frank with you," replied the juror. "I don't believe in it."

"If the evidence was so overwhelming that here could be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner wouldn't you vote to convict?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Judge, can I whisper to you?"

"Yes."

There was a three-minute conversation between the judge and the juror, at the conclusion of which the judge smiled and then he said: "Juror, you are excused."

The attorneys did not forget the incident and at the close of the day's session they asked the judge what the trouble was with the juror who was excused.

The judge said that the man told him he was the owner of a farm in Cheektowaga, and among his livestock was a handsome pet calf. One day while he was out in the barnyard chopping at a fence with an ax this calf made a break to get out of the yard. With the ax still in his hand he ran after the animal and caught him by the tail. Just as he was dragging it back from an opening in the fence a member of the family happened along and, seeing him with the ax in his hand, concluded he was suffering with an attack of senile dementia and in his fury was trying to hack the poor beast into veal cutlets.

"Judge, I was perfectly rational, and I protested that I was attempting nothing of the kind," said the juror, "but appearances were against me and to this day I am unable to convince my family that I was not crazy and was not trying to murder that calf. That's the reason I am against circumstantial evidence."

Credentials.

"Jane, when you clean the sideboard I want you to put all the cut glass on that table out on the side piazza."

"Yes'm."

"I want those people next door—who are too stuck up to call on us—to see what we've got in the house."—Chicago Record.

Good Grounds for Attachment.

"Edith's graduating theme was: 'Resolved, That the Philippines be annexed to the United States.'"

"Of course, she's got a beau out there."—Chicago Record.

A Bond of Fellowship.

"Women who wear eyeglasses or spectacles are always congenial."

"Yes; they like to tell each other how they had to put them on long—long before age had anything to do with it."—Detroit Free Press

A DANGEROUS PERSON

Is the Man Who Carries an Umbrella Under His Arm.

"It has always seemed to me," said Mr. Biffleby, "that the good-natured man who carries his umbrella jauntily over his shoulder or under his arm in the city's crowded streets was about as dangerous a person as one could meet, but I met the other day a man to whom the umbrella man was but an innocuous babe. The other man was carrying over his shoulder, in a horizontal position and with the tines to the rear, a bundle of new pitchforks. As I followed along after him, keeping all the time an eye on the forks, the man pulled out of his pocket a paper which he held up in front of him, slowing down his speed meanwhile to enable him the easier to read an address therefrom, and before I could stop myself and sheer off I had almost impaled myself on the pitchforks' points. Then I sheered off and went ahead, and I thought I would rather be poked in the back with the handles than jabbed in the face with the tines of the forks.

"Still, while this bundle of pitchforks was 50 times as dangerous as an umbrella would be, as a matter of fact,one does not often meet men carrying bundles of pitchforks over their shoulders in the city's streets; and so, immensely more dangerous as a bundle of pitchforks would be over a single umbrella, yet in the aggregate the amount of danger arising from the umbrellas thus carried would be greater than the aggregate amount from the pitchforks, for there are probably 5,000 umbrellas carried in this way to one bundle of pitchforks.

"So it's umbrellas that we want to look out for mostly, after all; and it seems to me that something might reasonably be done about them. While I don't believe in multiplying laws on the statute books, I believe it would be a good thing to make it a mild form of misdemeanor to carry an umbrella or cane over the shoulder or under the arm in all cities of a population say of 100,000 and upward."—New York Sun.

A Mystery.

"It is said that there are more than 5,000 different kinds of flowers which give forth no odor whatever."

"Then, why the dickens do people go on raising lilies of the valley?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

With Emphasis.

Amy (reading)—He gave her a jeweled v-i-n-a-i-g-r-e-t-t-e—how do you pronounce that, Uncle Isaac?

Uncle Isaac (gruffly)—I pronounce it downright foolishness!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Not Improbable.

Voice (over the telephone)—Say didn't you tell me those frogs you sold me an hour ago for fish bait were all alive and in good condition?"

The Other Voice—They were, sir, when I sent them. I never saw livelier frogs.

Original Voice—Well, they've all croaked. Ring off.—Chicago Tribune.

Our New Serial Story.

A STORY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Senora Romana;

Or THE VAMPIRE.

.........BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER I.—NEAR MATANZAS.

The sea lay like a vast emerald with a clear blue sky overhead. Here and there a boat skimmed the smooth sea; in the offing a dark spec—a mere spec—caught the eye that scanned the horizon. The mountain tops in the distance basked in the sunlight. One boat a little distance from the shore seemed to drift with the faint breeze that stirred the waters at intervals.

The occupants of the boat sat listlessly to all seeming, one with the rudder in his hand, the other sat holding his knees between his sunbrowned hands. He was a man about thirty years' old with a remarkably shrewd face. His neck was bared showing a network of wrinkles such as seafaring men frequently are distinguished by; his hands were calloused; familiarity with tarred ropes and belaying pins had left their mark for all men to read.

The second occupants of the boat was a young man apparently not more than twenty. In reality, he was nearer twenty-five. He was slight-looking as he sat there holding the rudder loosely in his hand. He had a thin face, dark gray eyes, short hair, and like his companion, was clean shaven.

As for their attire, it was plain that the eldest was a sailor. He had the loose fitting sailor's shirt, open at the neck, a sailor's hat was thrown back well on his head, while his belt and trousers, his shoes and his loosely tied neckerchief, all bespoke the sailor. As for the young man he might have been anything from a sailor to an artist. Beyond such color as anybody would acquire in a fortnight on the water, there was really nothing to distinguish this young man from ten thousand of his fellows engaged in clerical pursuits or devoted to the tiresome task of killing time.

"Well, what do you make out? This is getting tiresome."

The elder of the two turned and smiled at his companion. The expression changed the sailor's countenance in an extraordinary manner. If the radiance of the sun could beam from a frosty mountain height, it would not excite more wonder than Abijah Entwistle's smile. Everybody remarked the great change it wrought in him. He was another man.

Abijah's fine white teeth were displayed above and below as his blue eyes twinkled kindly on his companion.

"I've made out considerable this last ten minutes. Con-sid-erable * * * Enough, I reckon to satisfy you when you know what it means. * * * Been turning it over in my mind. * * * Just keeping a tab on a few——"

The pause was so long that his companion resented his silence.

"If you're a floating depository of information why can't you tap a little for me? 'Bige, do you know there's men would kill you if you talked in that jerky, slow way to them?"

"You mean Sultans, and things like that. So I've heard and read. A * * * long time ago * * * reckon nine years * * * was wrecked near Mazagen * * * Morocco, you know * * * afterwards had to meet * * * I reckon they were high mucky mucks of some sort * * * and if I hadn't talked slow * * * about the size of it I saved my life. The other fellows——"

"I'd give five dollars to see you in a hurry, 'Bige. I am not interested in Morocco now. What I am interested in is the chances for finishing our business up to-night."

"You don't see anything on shore? Look more to the right. See anybody? Just over that hump there? See?"

"I see the hump, yes. You don't pretend that you can distinguish a man at that distance, 'Bige. Why, it's three miles."

"It isn't either. I see him. * * * Been looking at him now * * * well, a good while."

"Next thing you'll be telling me you see the men on that ship out there."

"I do."

"You're joking."

"See them just as plain as I see the man on the hump."

The young man did not deign a reply. He looked down in disgust.

"You'll believe it by and by. I've never failed once when I was on the lookout." Abijah's tones were those of a man speaking in earnest.

"Will you condescend to tell me what the man on the hill has been whispering to you?"

"He held up his right hand to his face, then his left, then his right again."

The young man dropped the rudder in his eagerness.

"You are in earnest?"

"Them's the signs."

"Thank heaven. I was afraid something had turned up. There's no mistake."

"There can't be none whatsom ever."

The young man was all animation now. He picked up the rudder again nervously; then he stood up in the effort to see the man his companion saw. Then he laughed at himself and sat down again quickly.

"Thought it would excite you. * * * Never was excited but once * * * when we had a whale in tow——"

"Never mind the whale now, 'Bige. All I'm anxious about is the chance to——"

"Get plugged by them fellows out there."

Abijah smiled again as he nodded to the ship in the offing.

"You'll maybe get a chance. I reckon there'll be merry hell in less'n two hours. Didn't you bring your glass? If you had it you might see our man."

"I did not think of it until we were half way on the road."

"Well * * * if it's any satisfaction to you, as I was saying * * * it'll be a jolly old time if I'm not mistaken when we begin. Depends a good deal on how them fellows out there act * * * as well as how our folks do * * * supposing they do as they'd ought, or as we have * * * been counting on * * * along."

"Say, Clem can't possibly have made a mistake. You are sure he made the signs right?"

"Sure as I'm talking to you."

"Hadn't we best turn and go in now?"

The young man spoke eagerly.

"It wouldn't be proper * * * in my mind."

"Lord! won't anything move you, 'Bige?"

"Yes * * * a glass of stiff grog would just now * * * hain't had any for an age."

"My blood fairly tingles already."

"Don't wonder. When I was * * * younger * * * I was as big a fool as ever * * * opened his mouth."

"Do you see him yet, 'Bige? Never mind me. I want to know if you can see him plain."

"I don't wonder that you can't believe it * * * lots mere wonder how I've got such good eyes. Now he's walking along—moving east. He's stopped. Like as not he's wondering if this is you and me here. I'm going to show him there ain't no mistake about it."

The sailor lifted an oar that was lying in the bottom of the sail boat, and dipped in the water first on one side then on the other, then, after a brief interval, he dipped it on the right side of the boat again and rested the oar on the edge of the boat where the drops glittered in the sunlight that slanted across the sea.

"What do you think, 'Bige? Which way are they coming?"

The young man spoke eagerly; he was nervous.

"Keep cool now. Don't show it that way. Keep perfectly cool. Why, there ain't but one way to come. From somewhere off La Bocca. We may be sure * * * tin't likely * * * seeing how they had it last time they landed at Gehanabo * * * and at Cardenas * * * they are sure to hit somewhere to shut them fellows off the scent."

"Can't you tell by signs which way they'll come? That was an oversight."

"After you see how it's done you'll think we're lucky to make it plain how to be prepared."

"Well, if that's all, let's put in and get everything ready. I don't see any use staying out here now."

"Maybe you don't. But suppose them fellows out there have an eye as sharp as mine. It won't do to take any chances * * * not at this stage of the game. What!" Abijah's checks seemed to take on a deeper hue, if that were possible. His lips were compressed—the face hardened; it was like the face of a man that never knew what it was to smile. "Two thousand stand of small arms * * * besides one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition and a Gatling! * * * If Gomez had had that stuff a week ago * * * well, I believe it would have made them button themselves up in Havana. Now, I'll tell you just what we've got to do. Instead of going the direction we've been going, we've got to go out further. Then we'll head west."

"If we do, how am I to get in to shore in time to see it?" The young man spoke angrily.

"Now, don't get cross. 'Twon't help any. I'm responsible for this. And I'll see you get in in good time for * * * well, and brush. * * * It's a fight you want to see."

"It's not so much a fight as the goods turned over safe in the hands of the men that's coming for them. After that I don't care how much they fight. The more the better for the Courier."

"It's all right. I'll see the Courier through * * * that suits everybody. Gives 'em more notoriety. * * * The Cubans, I mean. The newspapers helps a heap. And I build a good deal on you. But I'm going to throw them fellows off the scent * * * that's lowin' they've had suspicions. And you can't never tell. It's easy to keep on the safe side. I promised I'd do my level best. I'm doing it."

"It's going to be a risky business with such clear weather as this."

"Wait. It'll be so dark inside of an hour you won't see your hand afore your face."

"You seem sure of it?"

"If you'd been on the sea as long as I've been and looked at that yellowish cloud along there, you'd know what to expect, too. It's going to blow up right away. I'm expecting buckets of rain * * * it's coming sure as Moses!"

The sailor proved a true prophet. The yellow cloud spread over the heavens, darkened; the sun sank in a dull orange haze; a puff of cool air struck the man holding the rudder on the cheek like a blow. Then the sailor suddenly took the rudder and headed the boat for the shore.

The accupants of the boat could see the great ship in the offing moving away in the direction of La Bocca.

"They'll head for Matanzas straight, directly," said the sailor when the young man directed his companion's attention to the movements of the cruiser.

"Is there any danger of there being a great storm, Bige?"

"I don't like the looks of things worth a cent. * * * And it won't matter a mite. They've got to land now * * * and everything's in good shape to get the stuff away * * * what's the difference?"

A less vivid brain than Dick Ford's could fancy the picture Dick foresaw; a ship lashed by the waves sending boat after boat shorewards; a group of desperate men armed alongshore, waiting for the long-looked-for arms and ammunition; a Spanish cruiser approaching in the darkness or a force of Spanish soldiers assailing the insurgents; the clash of arms mingling with the roar of the storm—a battle on sea and land.

"Well," said Ford to himself, "that's what I'm here for."

Then he pictured the crowds in front of the Courier office, devouring the news on the bulletin boards.

By this time he was wet through.

The rain came down in a swirl. The shore line suddenly grew dim. Ford had never witnessed anything like it. The suddenness of the change reminded him of transformation scenes he had witnessed on the stage.

The wind was wailing in his ears now. The sea was all life and motion—all the waters of the earth had unleashed themselves; they swelled and grew until he began to think there was great danger. He scrutinized his companion's face in the darkness. Abijah's face was like a mask, set and stern.

Sheets of foam flew before him; he could not see the shore; the spume of the sea filled his eyes.

"If it gets much worse than this they'll not be able to land the stuff," said Ford.

"They must," was all Abijah said.

"But if it keeps on like this——"

"Never you mind. They's got their orders, and I've got mine. And you'll bet I'll see the orders are obeyed. That's what I am here for."

When Ford looked at him again, he believed him. No one seeing the set expression on that weatherbeaten face or hearing the tone in which Abijah spoke could have doubted him.

The next moment Ford was thrown forward so suddenly that he lost his footing. The boat struck the beach hard. In an instant Abijah was out; the next moment he had pulled it far up out of the reach of the waves following it.

"How are we going to make it, Bige? This wind is hard to fight against."

"I've counted on it. As soon as we turn the point, there's horses waiting. I thought it all out. Harper's horses. The only ones I've seen outside of Havana. The captain's never had a chance to ride them. We'll try their paces."

"Well, for a sailor, you are a wonder, Bige!"

"Me! Why, bless your soul, I know more about horses than half the hostlers in the United States. I was raised on a farm in Vermont."

By this time they had turned the point of land they were heading for in the rain. There, to Ford's great surprise, he beheld a dozen men on mules. Beside them were two horses. Abijah leaped on one; Ford, who was not a horseman, was slower in mounting his horse.

"Wait here until I come back," said Abijah to one of the men sitting in the rain. "If you hear any sound—like men coming ashore, or if you can see the ship, ride like hell to the bend and fire a pistol. Don't fail now; everything depends upon you while we are gone."

With that Abijah gave his horse his head and galloped madly in the direction of the rendezvous within a few miles of Matanzas.

Ford wanted to ask his companion several questions, but Abijah gave him no opportunity. His pace was swift; in less than twenty minutes, seemingly, they reached the rendezvous.

The rendezvous was a bleak spot. Ford wondered why Abijah had selected it. There was no shelter, no means of concealing a body of men from the eyes of any curious person on the lookout for insurgents bent on giving aid to filibusters.

But that was precisely the reason Abijah selected this forlorn place. No one would think it could be useful as a rendezvous. The Spanish authorities would never dream of seeking insurgents there.

"It's time some of them was here," said Abijah, as he reined in his horse. "If it wasn't for the storm, we'd hear them a good ways off. There's a curious echo back there * * * never could make it out."

Ford, who was soaked to the skin, sat silent, listening. At last he inquired how many men Abijah counted on.

"Thirty, and 50 mules."

"Fifty?"

"Oh, the mules will have plenty to carry back. Don't fret on that account. All the boxes with guns must be unpacked and the ammunition put in sacks; then there's the potatoes they've picked up ten miles below here, and some yucca—the mules will have all they can carry over the road they've got to travel. And they've got to make quick time."

Ford began to fear that perhaps the mules would never carry the load they were designed to bear to the insurgent general, 60 miles distant.

"Look to your revolver," said the sailor suddenly. Ford's hand was thrust somewhat nervously back; the rain had soaked through his coat, but he felt reassured when his hand rested on the revolver. He had thrust it into his hip pocket before they set out for the boat, on the advice of his companion, who remarked significantly: "Best bring your gun along—you might need it." The hint was sufficient. And now it seemed as if he might find it useful, although he did not dream there could be any use for it when he placed it in his pocket.

"Keep a sharp lookout now," Abijah added, as the sound of hoofs fell upon Ford's ears. As for Abijah, that individual was alert; he wheeled his horse suddenly, rode forward, halted, then uttered a single word. Ford did not understand it. It was answered evidently in the proper spirit. Abijah was soon surrounded by several men on mules. Strange utterances fell upon the listener's ears; then the sailor indicated Ford. His presence was doubtless explained by Abijah satisfactorily.

The muleteers formed in line behind Abijah; they were moving on the road Abijah and Ford had followed when they rode back from the point near the beach. They were fairly in motion when a muleteer uttered a cry. There were shouts of rage. It was still raining, but Ford could see half a dozen men dismounting and running up a sharp declivity at Abijah's command. They returned immediately, grasping a man whose cries were stifled by the hands around his neck.

Abijah raised his voice; the hands were released.

"None of that," said Abijah in English, sternly. "If there's any killing to be done, I'll attend to it. Tie him—gag him and fetch him along with us." He added something in Spanish, which Ford presumed was of a reassuring nature—the muleteers grinned as they obeyed him.

Then they moved forward again in a solid body. Abijah rode at the head. Ford was just behind him. A big man carrying a machete rode beside him. Ford observed now that all these muleteers were heavily armed; all had revolvers and knives; several had machetes.

"This gale is fortunate and unfortunate," said the man beside Abijah in excellent English. "It may prove a good veil, but it may prevent them from sending the boats ashore."

"We'll have to trust to luck," Abijah replied.

"I don't mind a fight—in fact, I'd relish a scrimmage with the crew of that ship. I have a grudge against it."

"The grudge can keep; the main thing now is to get the goods. If there is a chance to fight after the goods are well in hand, I am willing. I owe them ten—yes a thousand grudges where you owe them one."

It seemed to Ford, who was speculating concerning the outcome of this strange adventure, that they had rode but a little way when they approached the breakers. As a matter of fact, the direction had been changed. Abijah had reached the shore by a short cut.

When they halted on a slippery beach where there were puddles in clay and a soft slate, he beheld a vessel in the distance. The vessel was moving; the breakers curled in great heights in Ford's eyes; he could not conceive it possible that men would undertake to bring boats laden with heavy boxes containing guns and ammunition through such a surf. But he wisely held his peace.

A green light gleamed once, twice, three times from the ship. Peering through the gloom, Ford beheld first one boat, then another putting off from the side of the vessel.

When they neared the surf, he thought they were doomed; but skilled hands guided them; they rode grandly on the crest, slipped over, and a minute later a score of strong arms hauled them well up on the beach.

By the time the boats were headed for the ship again, the boxes brought on shore were lifted to the backs of the mules and tied securely for the time required before they could be opened and the contents more evenly distributed over the beasts.

The muleteers worked as Ford never saw men work before; it was like magic. Then the mules were driven off. Those remaining awaited the return of the boats with the last consignment.

Now the time seemed interminable to Ford. In reality, the boats were handled with rare skill and dispatch. Less than twenty minutes were occupied in the delivery of the second batch. The last box was lifted on a mule's back. Ford had turned to speak to Abijah. The big man with the perfect English and the deep voice had given a driver his orders when a boom sounded in hsi ears.

"Let ten men stay here; the others can drive the mules. If they want a fight they can have it," said Abijah.

"It would be a pity to disappoint them," said the big man, coolly.

As Ford turned his head to escape the howling wind that filled his ears, he saw a flash, another and a third. A strange sound smote the air; the beach was lashed; it seemed to Ford as if an enormous whip were wielded in strong hands.

"A trifle too high, my friends," said the man with the deep voice.

"That's the Gatling," Abijah said in an ordinary tone.

"They are going it blind."

A louder boom filled the air at that instant.

"Ah! They are after the Laureda. That's their heaviest gun, Pedro. Bet they won't come within a mile of her * * * well, say a boat's length."

And Abijah laughed, laughed merrily. Pedro joined him.

"If they don't send more than fifteen or twenty men ashore, I'll be under obligations to them. But if it were me, I'd either attend to one thing or the other. Them fellows will bite off more than they can chew."

"Here they come," said Pedro.

Another and another heavy gun roared simultaneously. Ford beheld a boat shooting through the angry surf. A number of men bounded on shore. The moment they reached the beach a voice shouted "Surrender!"

"Keep well back," said Abijah, addressing Ford. "There will be enough risk without courting it."

Ford wondered why they delayed their departure. Now that the arms and ammunition was packed, it seemed the height of folly to incur needless risks.

Half a dozen me were among the muleteers. Ford heard the clash of steel, groans and oaths. Then a few pistol shots were fired. Ford fired at one man engaged with a muleteer near him—the man's left arm dropped at his side.

It seemed to Ford that the sailors were driven back on a run. He saw them leaping into the boat—one man was left on the beach. He was cut down by Pedro, whose machete was wielded quickly by its owner.

Outside the surf Ford saw flashes, heard the booming of the heavy gun. He almost imagined he felt the concussion of the air.

Now he fancied he grasped the situation. The Spanish cruiser had sent the boat ashore in the hope that its men would prevent the movement of the guns and ammunition, or at least secure some of the offenders. Meantime, the cruiser must remain where it was until it could pick up the portion of the crew sent ashore. The filibustering vessel would be brought to terms by a few shots. If it did not surrender, then the cruiser would go in after it when the crew were gathered together again.

"Now for it," said Abijah.

Pedro gave an order. The muleteers engaged in the brief fight—eight—the other two had charge of the mules—urged the animals with cries and blows. In five minutes they were around the little bend jutting out into the sea and heading to the rear of Matanzas.

Half an hour elapsed before they caught up with the muleteers in advance. Then Ford was surprised upon hearing Pedro say to Abijah:

"I think I will ask you to look at my arm. One of those fellows put a bullet through it, I think."

When Abijah examined it, the supposition proved correct.

"It is nothing—as long as there are no bones broken."

And that was all that was said about it.

But what of the Laureda? With the cruiser's guns firing rapidly, surely the filibustering vessel could not escape! Unless possibly the rain and wind favored the daring captain and crew.

The gale increased in intensity. When the mule train stopped to breathe at the crest of a hill, Ford tried to analyze the situation. Summed up, the landing was successful; the goods were on their way to Gen. Garcia, who, in turn, would deliver them to his superior, Gomez. But what if the captain and crew of the Laureda were captured or sent to the bottom of the sea?

"Forward again," said Abijah. "We've only got six hours before daybreak. We must not risk a chance with a detachment from Jaruco—move faster."

"Not for all the gold ten mules can carry," said Pedro.

Before he turned to descend the hill, Ford paused and looked in the direction of the sea.

Nothing was to be heard but the noise of the storm. The mass of sound that blew from the sea shore filled his ears; if there was a fight for life back there, the wind told him nothing of it. There was nothing but a confused welter and quiver in the air of rain that stung his face as he gazed westward.

The guns of the cruiser were silent. Where was the Laureda?

A halt was called unexpectedly. Ford heard angry exclamations. Above all, Pedro's voice was plain.

"It means danger. We must fight, I forsee that."

Now Ford pressed his horse forward. Yes, danger threatened them. Abijah was directing his force how to proceed to avoid ambuscade. In the confusion growing out of the fight on the beach the prisoner had escaped. That he was on the watch for them was manifest. The man's manner as he cowered before Abijah told all. Now he would communicate with the Spaniards who sent him forward; a contest was inevitable. Abijah realized this. Pedro was prepared for it. But he did not relish it.

"If I knew the goods are all right—that they would reach Garcia it would make less difference."

"Well, we've got to see they do, that's all."

Abijah spoke in a matter of fact way that ought to have reassured Pedro; all the same Pedro shook his head.

"We have had extraordinary good fortune."

"And will to the end."

Abijah's tone was resolute. Certainly, if self-confidence and courage counted, the chances were in their favor still.

Even while they were debating the chances, a volley of musketry smote the night air.

"Gabriel—to the mules with four men. The rest remain with me." Abijah shouted. Pedro shouted a command also—Ford assumed he repeated Abijah's order. Then the muleteers remaining stooped low in answer to Abijah's order and rushed toward the foe on the right.

Abijah sat his horse—Ford did likewise. It did not occur to him that he incurred more danger by doing so. He was so preoccupied that he did not realize his danger. He rode after Abijah. The muleteers ran swiftly; directly they encountered a number of men in their front.

Ford heard the din of conflict; twice he beheld men dealing blows; he fired his revolver at two men. Pedro's voice seemed to dominate the conflict. All was confusion in the darkness seemingly. Presently he was able to distinguish between friend and foe. The Spaniards were running away; there could be no doubt about it. An officer who shouted at them was shot by Abijah; he fell within ten yards of Ford. Ford felt the wine of battle in his veins for the first time in his life. He rode confidently after Abijah. He shouted and cursed the fleeing foe; he did not know that they regarded him as one of the daring commanders bent upon their destruction. Panic-stricken the Spaniards fled from the scene of their defeat.

It was one of many instances where pluck and energy enabled a small force to overcome three times the number opposed to them. Nine Spaniards were left on the ground. How many were wounded it was impossible to guess. One insurgent was killed and four wounded slightly.

"You see, Pedro," said Abijah, dryly, "our luck hasn't turned. That fight is worth five hundred men at least—they will never try it again unless they have two to one."

[To Be Continued.]

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Test for Gold.

A. G. W., Staunton, Va.: The sample you send us has no gold in it, so far as we can judge. To be absolutely certain would require an assay, which we can not undertake to make. However, you can test it yourself. In a recent issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal, Dr. J. Ohley gave the following test for gold:

At the present status of gold recovery, when ore containing $3 gold to the ton is treated with profit, the knowledge of a reliable and simple method for the determination of the presence of gold is of vital importance. The apparatus required, if at all acceptable, should involve but little expense, occupy but little space and do away with the application of heat. The following methods, which allow of the detection of 0.025 oz. of gold to the ton with certainty, offer all the advantages pointed out above and leave nothing to be desired as to practicability or efficiency: About 4 ounces of the finely pulverized ore is placed in a bottle, an equal volume of tincture of iodine is added, and the mixture agitated. The contents of the bottle are kept in contact for an hour at most, with occasional agitation, and finally allowed to settle. A strip of Swedish filter paper is then introduced into the clear solution and dried, these two operations being repeated six times, so as to saturate thoroughly. The strip is then burnt, when the ash, in case gold is present, will show a purple coloration, which, on pouring bromine water over it, will quickly disappear—a sure indication of the presence of gold. This operation is best performed on a plate.

The test for gold described above may be altered in the following manner. About 4 ounces of the finely divided ore is covered with an equal volume of bromine water in the same manner as above. After standing and agitating for an hour, the solution is filtered and tin chloride solution added to the filtrate to produce the purple of Cassius, the appearance of which will indicate the presence of gold.

The methods given are especially adapted for the separation of gold from sulphides. It is necessary, however, in this case, to roast the sulphides before the application, which can be readily accomplished in a can or pan over the camp fire. When roasting pyrites for this purpose the temperature toward the end should be raised to a full red heat, so as to induce complete decomposition and render the product porous and readily permeable for the iodine or bromine solutions. If the ores to be treated contain an excess of carbonate of lime, the roasted mineral should be gently re-ignited with ammonium carbonate, so as to prevent the entry of much lime into the iodine or bromine preparations.

To execute the tests described above there would be required a few empty bottles, a bottle of iodine tincture, another of bromine water, one containing a solution of stannous chloride, a couple of glass funnels, some filter paper and some ammonium carbonate, surely a list that con not be surpassed in simplicity, cheapness and adaptedness.

To Destroy Black Ants.

L. H., Peoria, Iowa, has thanks for this reply to a recent query:

"The following is a powder that will drive black ants away: Pulverized pyrethrum roseatum. Sprinkle this, by means of an ordinary pepper-box, where the vermin congregate. It is effective and is harmless to human life and domestic animals."

United States Courts.

Please explain the different kinds of courts that are held in the United States, and if possible those of the state of Iowa."—H. N. J., Washington, Iowa.

The highest court is the United States supreme court, which consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices.

The next below this is the United States circuit court of appeals. The country is divided into nine circuits. In each of these the court is presided over by one of justices of the supreme court. With him on the bench are the circuit judges for that circuit and all the district judges within that circuit.

Next below these are the circuit courts of the United States. They have jurisdiction over the same circuits mentioned above. There are two or three circuit judges to each circuit.

Next below these are the United States district court. The country is divided into 73 districts, each state being either one district, or divided into two or three districts, with a judge for each.

The above are all United States courts. Each state has its own system of courts, provided for by state law. We can not undertake to recapitulate the judicial systems of the states, as it would take too long. Any lawyer will gladly tell you the different courts of your own state.

Crimean War.

"I would like to know the causes and results of the Crimean war, and between what nations and dates of the war."—C. B. L., Moorefield, O.

It has been the traditional policy of Russia, since the time of Peter the Great, to seek to extend its sovereignty to the Mediterranean, and perhaps to fix its capital in Constantinople, once the seat of the Eastern Empire. For the first half of this century, and more, no pretext for war upon Turkey was left unused. Russia claims the right to protect all members of the Greek church in the Turkish empire. In 1854, Russia demanded certain guarantees of the Turkish government regarding the rights of Greek Christians who were Turkish subjects. Turkey refused to concede these demands, on the ground that to do so would be to abdicate her sovereignty. This led to a declaration of war. England and France joined Turkey, and declared war against Russia, on the ground that to allow the latter to conquer Turkey would be to give her too great a preponderance of power in Europe. The kingdom of Sardinia also joined with them. The war began in the Baltic sea, but was soon transferred to the Crimea, where the long and bloody siege of Sebastopol was its chief feature. It ended by the surrender of the city, when Russia, beaten, sued for peace, which was made by the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

European Rulers.

"Please publish the names of all the rulers of European countries."—F. B. M., Vincen, W. Va.

Austria-Hungary—Francis Joseph, Emperor.
Belgium—Leopold II, King.
Bulgaria—Ferdinand, Prince.
Denmark—Christian IX, King.
France—M. Loubet, President.
Germany—William II, Emperor.
Great Britain—Victoria, Queen.
Greece—George, King.
Italy—Humbert, King.
Luxemburg—Adolphus, Grand Duke.
Monaco—Albert, Prince.
Montenegro—Nicholas, Prince.
Netherlands—Wilhelmina, Queen.
Portugal—Carlos, King.
Roumania—Charles, King.
Russia—Nicholas II, Emperor.
Servia—Alexander, King.
Spain—Alfonso XIII, King.
Switzerland, ——, President.
Turkey—Abdul Hamid II, Sultan.

The Bourbons.

"In what year did the House of Bourbons become the ruling power in France, how many hundred years did it reign, who was the founder of this dynasty, and what title did the first Louis bear?"—W. W. C., Georgetown, Mo.

The head of the younger branch of the Bourbon family, which gave kings to France, was Jacques, Count of La Marche, second son of Louis, the first duke of Bourbon. The sixth descendant of Jacques was Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendome, who married Jeanne d'Albret, the heiress of Navarre. Their son, Henri, prince of Bearn, was born in 1553, succeeded his father in 1562, and by the death of Henri III, the last prince of the Valois family, became heir to the crown of France. His accession was in 1594. Six of his descendants in the direct line occupied the throne after him: Louis XIII, 1610-1643; Louis XIV, 1643-1715; Louis XV, 1715-1774; Louis XVI, 1774-1793. (Then came the French revolution and Napoleon's reign.) Louis XVIII, 1814-1824; and Charles X, 1824-1830. The answers in your questions are included in the above.

John Howard Payne.

"Where was John Howard Payne born, and tell me what you know of him?"—G. T., Hoblet, Pa.

John Howard Payne was born in New York city, June 9, 1792; died in Tunis, Africa, April 10, 1852. As a boy he was very precocious. He was a clerk at 14, and editing a weekly theatrical paper clandestinely at the same time. He made his first appearance as a professional actor in New York in 1809. In 1813 he made a theatrical tour of Great Britain. For nearly twenty years he remained abroad, as actor, manager and author. He wrote many dramas, mostly adaptations from the French. In one of these—Clari, or the Maid of Milan—occurs the song, "Home, Sweet Home," the only thing he wrote which is not now forgotten. In 1832 he returned to the United States, and in 1841 was appointed consul at Tunis, which post he held at the time of his death.

Slavery.

"How long did human slavery exist before steps were taken to abolish it, and who was the first man to agitate and carry a petition for its abolition?"—S. C. C. M., Perry, Iowa.

Human slavery has existed in some form since the dawn of recorded history, and still exists among many savage and barbarous peoples. There was opposition to slavery from the time of the Christian era onward, though it did not become notable until the eighteenth century, when many literary men, philosophers and statesmen labored with zeal for the suppression of the system. One of the most noted of these was Granville Sharp, who worked for emancipation for a half century. Back in 1702 Chief Justice Holt ruled that when a slave comes into England he is free. The Quakers presented to Parliament the first petition for the abolition of the slave trade (not of slavery). In June, 1787, a committee of twelve members, all Quakers except Clarkson and two others, was instituted for effecting the abolition of the slave trade. We have no idea who was the first man to get up a petition to abolish slavery.

Quicksilver.

"Will you give me information as to the properties of quicksilver? If it were put into the ground where water flows on top, would it cause the ground to wash?"—E. L. S., Franklin, Ill.

Mercury is a metal, liquid at ordinary temperatures. At 40 degrees below zero it becomes a solid metal, which is malleable and resembles lead. At 662 degrees it becomes a vapor. We are at a loss to answer the second part of your question. Why not try the experiment, and find out? We never heard of its being tried. When a boy, thirty years ago, the writer heard the same assertion made by an ignorant man, and consequently infer it is a story that has been in circulation some time. There is no reason it should make the ground wash away more than the water would wash it without the mercury.

Naval Academy.

"Tell the names of the branches in which a person has to be examined to enter the naval academy at Annapolis, and grade to pass."—E. E. J., Puxico, Mo.

Remember you can enter the naval academy only by the appointment of your representative in Congress, and that he can appoint only one cadet every six years, unless a vacancy occurs, by death or failure on examination. The entrance examination is in the same studies as for West Point, but is more severe. The branches are: Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States. The per cent required we do not know, but it is very high. The boy must show that he knows the subject itself; mere parrot-like repetition of answers out of the books are not graded high.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"Please explain the method of transmitting messages by wireless telegraphy."—W. E. R., Ryan, W. Va.

Telegraphy through space without wires is founded on the scientific discovery of Heinrich Hertz in 1888. He demonstrated that when an oscillatory discharge takes place between two balls connected with the terminals of an induction coil, electromagnetic waves are radiated into space, and that they possess all the characteristic properties of light. They travel with the same speed, are reflected, refracted and polarized like light. The distinctions between these radiations and those producing vision arise from a single physical difference. Electromagnetic waves are very long, or their frequency is small, in comparison with those affecting the eye. This difference is not a fundamental one, but depends upon the manner in which the two kinds of ether waves are excited. Light itself is now known to be an electromagnetic phenomenon.

Marconi has improved upon the apparatus to utilize the Hertzian waves. The receiver now used is called a coherer, discovered by Professor Onesti in 1885 and improved by Branly, Lodge and Marconi. If metallic filings are placed in a small glass tube between metal electrodes, they offer an almost infinite resistance to the passage of an electric current from an ordinary battery. But if electromagnetic radiations pass through this coherer, as it is called, its electric resistance falls to a hundred ohms or even less. Its name comes from the assumption that the change in resistance is brought about by the coherence of the metallic particles. When coherence is once effected, the coherer retains its low resistance till it is shaken or tapped. This tapping is accomplished by a suitable electromagnetic tapper or decoherer.

Marconi's method consists in setting the electrical charge of a vertical wire surging back and forth at the rate of several million times a second. This electric oscillation sets up an electromagnetic disturbance in the ether of space, and this disturbance is propagated in all directions as light is. At the receiving station is another vertical wire of the same height as the one at the sending station. When the ether waves arrive, they reproduce in the vertical wire surgings similar to those in which the disturbance originated at the sending station, but almost infinitesimal in degree. The receiving wire is connected to earth through a coherer.

The coherer is also made part of a local circuit containing a battery and relay. The relay is so adjusted as to operate only when the coherer is effected by incoming electromagnetic waves. Its reduced resistance then allows sufficient current to pass through from the local battery to work its armature. The relay in turn closes another local battery circuit, by which an ordinary Morse recording instrument is worked to record dots and dashes on a strip of paper. It is already an assured success, and will speedily come into wide use.

No Such Water.

"Will you please tell me whether there is water called free stone water, which naturally freezes on the bottom first?"—E. T., Samish, Wash.

There is no such variety of water. The phenomenon of ground ice is not fully understood, but it is not due to any peculiar quality of the water.

Concerning Regulars.

"There were a number of Texas boys joined the 23d U. S. Infantry for two years or for the war with Spain. Will such soldiers be sent home with the volunteers, or has the government the right to keep them the two years?"—Reader, Northfield, Tex.

Such regulars will be sent home as speedily as they can be returned, unless they should choose to re-enlist.

The Brownies.

"Please tell something of the origin of the Brownie band."—Farmington, Mo.

We are not sure what you mean. Some yearago a young artist named Palmer Cox invented the quaint little figures which he called Brownies, and a series of funny articles about their mythical adventures was published in St. Nicholas, the famous children's magazine. If that is not what you mean, please explain.

Dying Before Inauguration.

"In case the candidate for President dies after being elected, could the electors vote for some outsider for President and elect him?"—G. A. D., Valley Creek, Va.

No. The duties of the electors end when they have met and cast their ballots. In the case you mention, the Vice President would be inaugurated President. But if he died after the date of the November election, but before the electors met, they would choose another man, which they have full authority to do.

That $20,000,000.

"Will you please state what the payment of twenty million dollars to Spain, and the three million to the Cuban army was for? Is it different from a gift? I do not see that the United States government gets anything for either payment."—D. A. M., Middletown, N. Y.

The $20,000,000 was paid to Spain for her sovereignty over the Philippines, other than Manila and Cavite. The sum paid to the Cuban soldiers is simply lent to Cuba, and will all be paid back to the United States out of the Cuban customs. It is a loan, not a gift. We can not understand why you think the United States gets nothing from Sptin. If the three groups of little islands in the Pacific, with only a thousand square miles are considered worth the five million dollars Germany pays to Spain for them, then the Philippines with 40,000 square miles, are worth forty times as much, or $200,000,000—not to speak of their much more advantageous location for extending our trade.

Ocean Ice.

"I wish to know about the ice and freezing of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans. Does the ocean water itself really freeze, either along the coast or in the open sea? If not, where does the ice floe come from? Some think that the ocean water itself never freezes, and that the ice found in the open waters and along the coast is the icebergs broken from the glaciers, and ice formed over fresh water arms of the ocean, which in the warmer season melts and moves into the sea. Would the movements of the tide and waves be sufficient to keep ice from forming along the shore? We read about the ice-breakers, now used in Russia for the purpose of opening up the water passage in the bays at the river mouths. Where does the ice come from?"—H. F. R., Spearfish, S. D.

Icebergs are formed by the ice—which is largely made up of snow—from glaciers, and they are therefore fresh water, when melted. In the spring and summer they drift southward on the currents, and are melted when they reach warmer latitudes.

But the sea freezes in high northern or southern latitudes. As you know, all gases have now been obtained in liquid form, and most of them in solid form. Salt water freezes, but it takes a lower temperature than fresh water. The shore ice is sea water frozen, not fragments of icebergs. The huge floes in the northern seas are frozen sea water. The arms of the ocean are salt water, not fresh. Tidal and wave movements are not enough to keep the sea from freezing, if the weather is cold enough. The Russian ice-breaking steamer Ermak is used to break the ice in rivers and harbors. It is largely fresh water ice, of course. The Ermak is built upon the same general plan is the huge ice-breaking steamers used on the great lakes. Several years ago the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan had two of these vessels constructed at the Craig shipyards, in Toledo, to carry their freight trains across Lake Michigan, from Frankfort, Mich., to Kewaunee and Manitowoc, Wis. These vessels run summer and winter, breaking their way through the ice in the latter season. The Russian government sent a party of officials over here to inspect the work of these boats several years ago. The building of the Ermak was the result.

Battles of Spanish War.

"Give all the battles and generals engaged on each side, of the Spanish war."—Reader, Whiteley, Pa.

The naval battles were:

April 28, 1898—Bombardment of Cabanas, Cuba, by flagship New York.
May 1—Dewey's victory in Manila bay.
May 11—Battle of Cardenas Bay, Cuba.
May 11—Battle off Cienfuegos, Cuba, while cutting cables.
May 12—Sampson's bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.
June 7—Bombardment of Caimanera, Cuba.
July 4—Destruction of Cervera's fleet.
During June and early days of July—Several bombardments of coast defenses of Santiago.
July 15—Bombardment of Manzanilla, Cuba.

The land battles were:

June 12, 13, 14—Battle at Guantanamo, Cuba.
June 27—Battle of Las Guasimas, Americans under Gen. Wheeler, Spanish commander unknown.
July 2—Battles of El Caney and San Juan, Gen. Shafter American commander, Gen. Linares the Spanish.
July 27—Americans under Gen. Miles advance to Yauco, Porto Rico, meeting some opposition.
August 13—Attack and capture of Manila, Americans under Gen. Merritt.

Pension Matters.

"I see in the Weekly Blade of March 23 that a new law had been passed saying if the husband deserts his lawful wife, he being a soldier who was getting a pension, she could get half of his pay. Does he have to be in the soldiers' home for her to get it?"—G. S. P., Abingdon, Ill.

We should think not, but do not know whether this point has ever been ruled upon. Better address a letter of inquiry to the commissioner of pensions at Washington.

French Names.

"Will you please give pronunciation of Loubet, Faure and Dreyfus?"—L. R. M., Eldon, Iowa.

President Loubet's name is pronounced "Loo-bay," with syllables equally accented. There is no accent in French as there is in English. Faure is pronounced "Fahr," the vowel sound being that of a in father. Dreyfus is pronounced "Drayfoose," accent on first—it being of German origin. There is no journal, to our knowledge, which habitually gives pronunciations of names whenever they are used, but all will do it in reply to a question.

Prayer Before Battle.

"What is the name of the president of Harvard university who led the prayer prior to the battle of Bunker Hill?"—S. R. L. J., Del Rio, Tenn.

Rev. Samuel Langdon was president of Harvard from 1774 to 1780, and he was an ardent patriot. If such an event occurred he must have been the man. But are not you in error as to prayer being offered prior to that battle?

Talmage's Sermons.

W. E., North Carolina: Talmage's sermons of the dates you mention were never delivered. They were written by him, and we presume it was done for the money to be realized. We have not the address of the person who handles the sermons.

Miscellaneous.

W. F. B., Botkins, O.: So far as we know, nothing of the sort was ever printed in the Blade.

——, Bryan, O.: So far as we know, the Louisiana lottery is dead and gone. We have not heard of it for years.

——, Ogden, Kan.: We have no means of learning. If these stories are in circulation, why do you not write to them, and inquire about the matter?

——, Leo, O.: Any music dealer will order the song for you. The only way to quit using tobacco is to quit. Drugs won't help you.

F. M. W., Kentucky: To publish the account of the mine would be advertising, and no paper publishes such things free. To give you the address of makers of mills would also be free advertising for them.

Mortifying.

Clara—Why, so melancholy?

Belle—Oh, I had the worst shock this afternoon that I ever experienced. You know those flokers I was going to take down to the jail to that poor man who murdered all his first cousins? Well, I got into the wrong cell and gave them to a big, blear-eyed brute, who was there for robbing a banana stand.—Puck.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

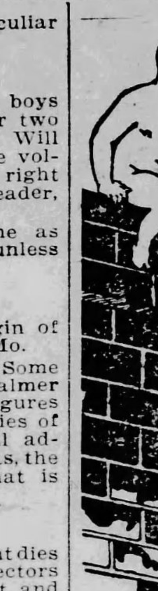
Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. Baldwin, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." Mrs. Jessie A. Mearns, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A HELPLESS CHILD.



A weak and puny child is almost as much abandoned to its fate as if it was left alone on a chimney-top. It is isolated from the healthy enjoyments of its little fellow-beings. It cannot partake either of their play or their sturdy work and progress in the world; its whole life is embittered by incapacity and weakness.

Any woman who expects to become a mother ought to know what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do both for her own health and safety during her time of trial and also to insure her in bequeathing a fair measure of health and strength to the prospective little one.

"Some months before my baby came I found myself in rapidly failing health," writes Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm (Enosburg Center), Enosburg, Vt., in a grateful letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "I suffered dreadfully from bloating and urinary difficulty. I was growing perceptibly weaker every day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I felt that something must be done. I sought your advice and received a prompt reply. I followed your directions and took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent, and I could do all my own work (we live on a good sized farm). I walked and rode all I could, and enjoyed it. I had a short, easy confinement and have a healthy baby boy."

There never has been a remedy in the history of medicine that has done what this marvelous "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished for weak, ailing women.

It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to attempt to palm off upon you a *substitute* for this world-famed medicine. You *know* what you want. It's his business to *meet that want.* When he urges some *substitute* he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

Said to Have Been Killed Because of the Hanging of Beall.

We were much interested in a short article in the April number of Wake Forest Student. It was sent by George Anderson Foote, a son of the late Dr. George A. Foote, of Warrenton, an honored and highly reputable physician, lately deceased. He first gives an extract from "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography" (wrongly printed "Biology"), of the hanging of that gallant and meritorious officer, Captain John Yates Beall, a native of Virginia, and born in 1835, and hanged on the 24th of February, 1865, as a spy. A sketch was found among Dr. Foote's papers, who was a surgeon in the confederate army and was imprisoned in Fort Columbus, New York harbor. Dr. Foote's posthumous paper is both interesting and informing. He tells of the efforts made to save the life of Captain Beall, who was a regularly commissioned confederate officer, by Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and others, but in vain. Dr. Foote's cell in which he was confined was adjoining Captain Beall's. Beall and John Wilkes Booth had been roommates at college, and were dear friends. Booth tried every way to secure Beall's release from prison, but in vain. An effort to secure his escape was made, in which Dr. Foote was to be a party. In fact two plans came to naught.

The interesting point really of historic interest is to follow. Dr. Foote's private memorandum gives a statement that will surprise many, as it did us. The common idea is that President Lincoln was murdered by John Wilkes Booth because he was the head of the Northern states and was responsible for the war upon the South. In other words, that Booth, in being in intense sympathy with the South and being something daft, had assassinated the President on account of his course in the war. After the plans failed, Dr. Foote says Booth hurried to Washington, and on his knees implored President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to pardon or, at least, respite Beall. Lincoln promised to respite, but that night ordered his execution. Dr. Foote says:

"This order was executed, and Beall was hanged within 30 yards of my window and inside Fort Columbus, and not at Johnson's island, as has been frequently reported.

"Booth, for what he termed the perfidy of President Lincoln toward himself and friend Beall, at once swore to avenge his friend's death by killing both Lincoln and Seward. He did not intend to shoot Lincoln in the theatre, but the contemplated opportunity did not offer itself elsewhere.

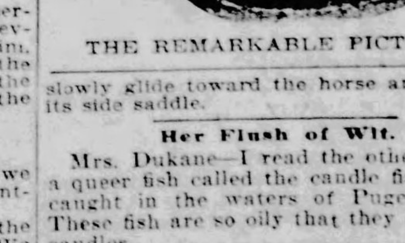
"But for the fact that Booth's spur caught in the curtain that fatal night, he would have escaped—at least for a time. The war had nothing to do with the assassination of the President; it was due simply and solely to revenge, intensified by Booth's love and admiration for his friend.

"Booth went to New York the morning of Beall's execution, and being so grievously disappointed at what had occurred, he became measureably an insane man. I had not the least idea of Booth's plan to assassinate the President. This plan was known only to one man, and to him Booth revealed it only an hour before the assassination. The man to whom he thus confided his purpose begged him not to carry it out, and finding that Booth was not to be turned from his revenge, left the city before the horrible tragedy occurred."

We were intimate for Dr. Foote for many years. He was our family physician, and most attentive, sympathetic, and skillful. We always thought him truthful, honorable and sincere. We at least believe his statement without reservation.—Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

If you place the tip of your nose on the spot marked X you will see the rider



THE REMARKABLE PICTURE.

slowly glide toward the horse and mount its side saddle.

Her Flush of Wit.

Mrs. Dukane—I read the other day of a queer fish called the candle fish. It is caught in the waters of Puget Sound. These fish are so oily that they burn like candles.

Mr. Dukane—Can they be eaten?

Mrs. Dukane—Oh, yes; but they make a light diet.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Willing to Demonstrate His Capacity.

"If I give you a quarter," said the old lady kindly, "what assurance have I that you will not immediately go off and get intoxicated?"

"Madame," replied the polite tramp, "it would give me the greatest pleasure in the world to demonstrate to you that it isn't enough for the purpose."—Chicago Post.

A Dearth of Kings.

When a French king was charged at some country village a louis d'or for an egg, he asked what dearth of eggs there was that could warrant such a price. "Eggs, your majesty, are plentiful enough," was the reply; "it is kings that are scarce with us."—Household Words.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Wart On Horse's Ear.

J. J. G., Washington: If the wart is a small one cut it off with a pair of scissors or a sharp knife, and cauterize the raw surface with bluestone. If large, a needle may be run through the wart and a waxed thread tied around the wart. The thread should be tightened a little every day until the wart drops off. It has been claimed that by rubbing the wart twice a day with sweet oil in which a little salt is stirred, the wart in two or three weeks will disappear.

Bermuda Grass.

G. B., Oregon: Bermuda grass is a valuable grass in the South. It is a native of Southern Europe and all tropical countries. The difficulty of evading it when once established has kept many people from introducing it. It may be killed out by shallow turning in early winter, so that it will freeze. It is an excellent grass for grazing, but it will not stand constant tramping of stock on loose, sandy soil. It yields heavy crops of hay, and may be mowed three times a year. It will stop washing, and cause low, wet ground land to fill up and become dry. It will reclaim the poorest of land. It produces about two and a half tons per acre, and as stated this crop may be cut for hay. It will grow in light, sandy soil. The tops are easily killed by frosts. Northern Georgia is about the limit of profitable growth toward the north. It may be kept within proper limits in fields. It seeds sparingly in the United States, although seed dealers have the seed for sale. It is usually propagated artificially by means of sets or rooting stems. These are sometimes chopped up with a cutting knife, sown broadcast and plowed under not very deeply. Sometimes they are dropped a foot or two apart in shallow furrows, and covered with a plow, sometimes pieces of the sod are planted two feet apart each way.

To Kill Horse-Radish.

A. F. R., Iowa:—The editor knows of no method by which horseradish may be eradicated beyond plowing it up and then raking to get out the roots. The furrows should be fully 9 inches in depth. The roots are very tenacious of life, and it is only by persistent work that they may be destroyed. A leading authority on growing horseradish, says that it is of little value after it has grown for two years, as it becomes woody. After that length of time, the plant should be removed. Perhaps some reader of the Farmstead knows how to get rid of horseradish quickly, and will tell A. F. R.

Fistula In Horse.

G. L., Iowa:—The word fistula is applied to sinouses, or pipes or ducts, leading from cavities to the surface of the body, through which discharge takes place. They are lined by false membrane, and show no disposition to heal. Fistula may exist in any part, but the mane, as commonly accepted, is applicable to the withers or pall. There is no such thing as thislleo. As one of the shoulders attacked continues to run after treatment, your best plan will be to probe the part to learn if there is a pipe or pipes. Open the part that will not heal, and inject this: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. Inject this into the fistulous part three times during a week, and afterward use one-half drachm of the zinc to a pint of water every third day for a week. Pressure should be made from below so that different pipes may be healed from the bottom. If the bones of the withers are affected, a veterinary surgeon must be called. The horse should be given every other day 1 ounce pulverized saltpetre, until 2 ounces are taken. The editor is of opinion that the Scotch snuff, blood root and blue vitriol you are giving are not what the horse needs. If his bowels work regularly, good sweet hay, oats and a little corn is all that he requires. He should have a run at grass daily if possible.

Horse's Sheath Swollen.

R. A. H., North Carolina:—Former the sheath for half an hour twice a day for three days. Then apply sweet oil all around the penus. After this has been in for two hours wash out with warm water and castile soap. If there are sores on the penus apply this with a strong feather: Cholarade of zinc, 1 drachm, water 1 pint. Repeat every day for four or five days. If there is a collection in the yard or soreness, inject the above with a small syringe once a day for three or four days.

Calk Wound In Mare.

C. A. H., New York:—The wound when made should have had a couple of stitches put in it, but it is too late now. The mare should be kept from work for two weeks. As it is on the right-hand ankle poultice the part for three days with linseed meal poultices. Then carefully wash the part with warm water and soap, and afterward dry it well. Be sure there is no sand or other foreign substance in the wound. Apply with a soft feather once a day for three days. Carbolic acid, 1 part, water, 30 parts. This must reach the bottom of the wound. Then change to this: Sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm, water 1 pint. This may be used every third day until healthy granulation occurs. When the wound is healed apply a little vaseline to keep the part soft.

Strangles In Horses.

J. E. J., Michigan: Your horses seem to have strangles, which is a stage of laryngitis. Apply warm linseed poultices under the jaws of the horses, and if the disease centers so that a certain part becomes soft or fluctuating, lance it and squeeze out the pus. Put a little salt on the tongue of each horse once a day for a week. Sometimes no obscess will form and the fever remains in the horse, and is called bastard strangles. After the pus is squeezed out, if in healing proud flesh appears, touch it with a stick of lunar caustic. The horses must have good nourishing food. The horse on whose neck near the ear there is something like a boil will be relieved by having the part lanced, and the pus squeezed out.

Mange On Cattle.

M. B., New York: The first thing to be done when mange has appeared among cattle is to oil the parts affected with sweet oil. In three hours after this wash off with warm water and soft soap. Curry the cattle, and burn all loose hair and old bedding. Then sprinkle the stable and stalls with sulphuric acid, 1 pint; water, 3 gallons. Stir well just before the sprinkling is done. When the parts affected are washed clean, and all scales removed, apply this with a brush: Creotin, 1 oz.; soft soap, ½ pint; oil of tar, 1 oz.; sulphur, 1 lb.; alcohol, 1 pint. Mix thoroughly. Wash this off after two days' time with soap and warm water and dry well. Four days later apply again to kill the nits. The mange louse is hard to kill.

To Get New Grape Vines.

E. A. P., Ohio: The best method of getting new graps vines is by cuttings, unless you wish to buy vines from the nurseries already rooted. Cuttings should be made of well ripened wood of new growth during the winter, late fall or early spring, and should be made about a foot in length, with two eyes, one near each end. If the wood is short-jointed, more eyes may be used, but in no case should a cutting be used with less than two eyes. When cut they should be tied in bunches of 50, with the butts all one way, and should be protected from the weather until time of planting. The safest plan to do this this is to bury them in the ground in a well drained soil, beneath the reach of frost, or they may be packed in very slightly moistened sawdust or sand in boxes in a dry cellar. In the spring, when the soil becomes sufficiently settled, they may be taken up and planted in good garden soil previously well prepared.

In panting, make a trench with a plow or spade, ten inches deep. Place the cuttings in a trench at a slight angle, and from 8 to 12 inches apart, close against the side, and with the top bud just even with the surface. Then fill in a few inches of earth at the bottom, and press slightly with the foot, continuing the process with less pressure to the top. Level and smooth, and the work is done. Gregg says that in a favorable season, and with free growing roots, nineteen-twentieths of them will grow, and with proper tillage will become good plants. The only cultivation necessary will be to keep the weeds down with a hoe, and the ground mellow and moist. They may be transplanted the next year. If not intended for sale or transplanting the next season, they may remain another year, otherwise they should be taken up in the fall and stored in the cellar during the winter, packed in earth or sand. In transplanting, the tops should be cut back to two buds and the roots shortened in to 15 or 20 inches. Transplanting may be done in spring or fall, according to latitude. In northern latitudes spring planting is preferable. All south of Columbus, planting may safely be done in the fall. Fall planting prevents the necessity of taking care of the vines during the winter. The roots should not be exposed to the weather or allowed to become dry.

After the frost, and the leaves have begun to fall, fall planting may be commenced. In spring it should be done as early as the weather becomes settled, and the soil in good condition. To prevent heaving by frost, a furrow should be turned on the plant from each side after planting in the fall, or they should be mounded up with the hoe. Most vineyards plant in rows 8 feet apart and 8 feet in the row. Some adopt 6 feet, according to the variety and mode of training. Some of the strong growing sorts—the Concord, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Ives' Seedling, Clinton and others need 8 feet. Plant only such varieties as will not need winter protection. The Delaware, Rebecca, Maxitawney and Catawba need protection. Some tie the vines to stakes six or seven feet high, one to each plant. Some prefer the trellis. For this purpose, set posts 20 feet apart in the ground, and fasten wires to them horizontally. This is the cheaper method. In the second year after planting cut down to two or three eyes, and the third year to 4 or 5, pinching off laterals and tying up.

Received.

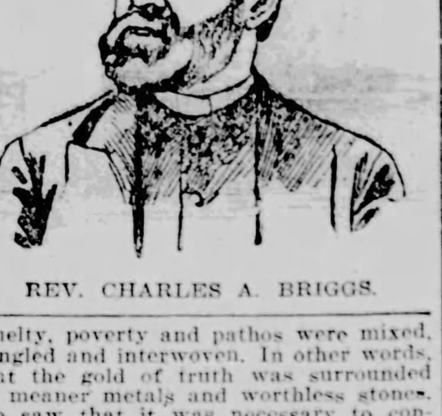
From United States Department of Agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

REV. DR. BRIGGS.

He is Now a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Charles A. Briggs, formerly an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, for many years a professor in the Union (Presbyterian) Theological Seminary, was ordained on May 14 a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Potter. Professor Briggs has been the center of a great controversy in the Presbyterian church and left it for the sake of peace. He doesn't believe that the Bible as we have it in the St. James version is an inspired book. He voiced his views in a sermon to Union students and was charged with heresy. Reports of his trial before the various bodies in the government of the Presbyterian church have filled libraries.

Robert J. Ingersoll, speaking of the views of Dr. Briggs, says: "Professor Briggs saw clearly that the Bible was the product, the growth of many centuries; that legends and facts, mistakes, contradictions, miracles, myths and history, interpolations, prophecies and dreams, wisdom, foolishness, justice,



REV. CHARLES A. BRIGGS.

cruelty, poverty and pathos were mixed, mingled and interwoven. In other words, that the gold of truth was surrounded by meaner metals and worthless stones. He saw that it was necessary to construct what might be called a sacred smelter to divide the true from the false."

After the ordination Bishop Potter made public a letter, written the previous week, in which, after explaining that it was mandatory upon the bishop to ordain after favorable report from the standing committee which examined Dr. Briggs, the bishop meets the issues squarely in favor of liberty and broad scholarship. He points out to his correspondent the eminent church authorities which have held the views of the Bible which Dr. Briggs has taught, and adds:

"In a word, the author of 'The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scriptures' has simply stated conclusions which the best learning and the most devout minds have accepted before him. I do not, myself, accept all of them, but that any of them denies or impugns any fundamental doctrine of the faith can only be shown by mutilations or perversions of what the author has said, which are as malignant as they are unscrupulous. I note the prediction with which you conclude—that Dr. Briggs' advancement to the higher ministry, for which he has been recommended, will precipitate departures to the Church of Rome. This would indeed be unfortunate, for the author of 'The Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scripture' holds letters from eminent Roman Catholic scholars of foremost rank in institutions of learning of foremost dignity, expressing warmest appreciation of his contribution to the study of the Bible, and intimating their purpose to make use of it in their class rooms. Here, again, it would seem that a somewhat larger knowledge would be the safest guide to wise action."

THAT SPANISH ROOSTER.

When Admiral Sampson got through with the important business he had in Cuban waters he wrote to his boys at home, in Glen Ridge, N. J., asking them what he should bring them for souvenirs. And the youngsters answered with enthusiasm by letter: "A pair of Spanish fighting cocks." The Admiral could not know that his two sons had two friends at Glen Ridge—Masters Rudd and Mitchell—who by painstaking diligence had reared a breed of fighting bantam cocks. But, being indulgent, Admiral Sampson, when last in Porto Rico, sent ashore a jackie commissioned to buy a pair of Spanish cocks.

Early one morning recently Admiral Sampson, out for a stroll, was attracted by sounds of even more than usual excitement in the poultry yard. There on its back, dead, was one of the little black Spanish fighting cocks, and on its stilled breast perched a bantam.

The Sampson boys, with dazed faces and hands deep in empty pockets, were regarding the other Spanish cock, which, cowed and crestfallen, was slinking away before the advance of the second bantam.

Admiral Sampson's only comment was: "I hope that the news of this defeat will never reach Spain."—New York telegram to the Chicago Tribune.

Street Incident.

"My Dear Sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases!"

"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

Blood Cure Sent Free

A Free Trial Treatment Sent Privately By Mail to All Who Suffer.

A Remarkable Remedy for a Terrible Affliction—The Cure is Permanent.

A free trial treatment is being sent out by the State Medical Institute in order to demonstrate the fact that the most horrible of all diseases can be cured. There is a good deal of controversy over this subject among those who declare the disease incurable but the facts are indubitable and must be acknowledged. The action of this new remedy is peculiar. The physician in charge of the institute has had a long and varied experience treating this disease of the blood, and about two years ago after a long series of experiments he found the exact specific that offsets the poison, renders it lifeless and eliminates it from the body. Having personally examined many hundreds of cases and familiarized himself with every detail of the disease, his discovery came naturally and has never failed him. One of his recent cures was a most hopeless case, the disease having caused the hair to fall out and the body was one mass of putrescent sores, boils, blotches and unsightly disfigurements. In ten days the entire outer skin was healed and there was noticeable improvement in all other respects. A brief continuation of the remedy brought about a radical cure.

The free trial treatment has saved a great many who otherwise were doomed to early destruction, and it was this object which induced the Institute to make the offer. In all cases where the sores have become characteristic of the disease, the sufferer fully realizes the name and nature of his or her affliction, but a great many who have inherited the disease or who have recently contracted it should ask the Institute for their 44-page book describing fully the disease and also explaining the action of their new remedy Sifilide. Send your name and address to the State Medical Institute, 123 Bass Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and they will forward, prepaid, a free trial treatment that will bring to the sufferer such wonderful relief, such an ecstatic feeling of joy for the improvement shown as to fully compensate for the suffering and despair that previous failure has caused. Write today without fail.

$16.50 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE !!

Arlington No. 69.

Bettter Wheels at Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered.

1899 styles shipped C. O. D., subject to examination to anyone, anywhere, in lots of one or more. Our Arlington No. 69 is a high grade, honest made wheel, as near perfection as it can be made and equal to others sold at $35 to $65. Equipped with a first class tire, two piece hanger, choice of handle bars, padded saddle, ball bearing throughout, first class in every respect, a wheel fit for a King at the exceedingly low price of $16.50. A one year written guarantee goes with it.

If You Want a Good Low Priced Wheel Buy the "Brunswick" at $14.50. Others at $12.50, $11, $10 all good wheels and everyone a bargain and stripped as low as **$7.50**

As to our reliability we refer to the First National Bank of Chicago or any Chicago Bank, Express Company and Dun's or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports. Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE, explaining all about our "No Money in Advance Plan." Write today for Special Offer and testimonials.

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WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Wanted: The address of all Soldiers who made a HOMESTEAD filing on less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. Will buy Land Warrants. Mention Toledo Blade.

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We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

We have no desire to increase the cost to you by this or other means; hence we sell you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. We are not jobbers or dealers. We make everything we sell. Largest selection—170 styles of vehicles, 65 styles of harness.

No. 521—Canopy-Top Deplex Wagon, with curtains all around, storm apron and pole or shafts. Price $50; as good as sells for $80.

No. 145—Double Spring Wagon Harness. Price $16.75; as good as retails for $25.

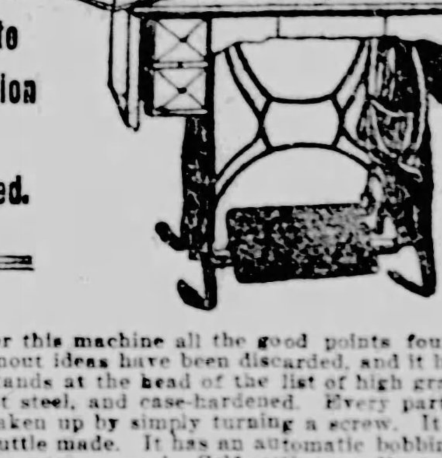
SEND FOR LARGE FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... **$18.00**

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.



Improved High Arm, Perfected. Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

SMART DOG DETECTIVE.

Bucharest Dog Identifies the Murderer of His Master.

There's a dog in Bucharest smart enough to be a canine Yankee. He has just distinguished himself by identifying his master's murderer.

The murdered man was the proprietor of a wineshop. His shop boy was sleeping in the tap-room on the night of the murder, the dog between his feet, when he head a shot. The murderer a moment later entered the shop, presumably to rob it, but was driven away by the dog, which followed the fugitive, barking. Afterward he came back alone. Several suspects were arrested. The shop boy had never seen the robber's face, and could not identify him. Finally the inspector of police arranged the wineshop as it had been on the night of the murder and compelled the suspected men to enter it one by one. Three passed unchallenged and came out again, vastly relieved.

Then a peasant named Dracu entered. At once the dog flew at him, chased him out of doors and followed, precisely as he had done on the night of the murder. Dracu was handcuffed and held for trial.

Wanted Him to Be Miserable.

Wife—Don't you think you might manage to keep house alone for a week while I go off on a visit?

Husband—I guess so. Yes, of course.

"But won't you be lonely and miserable?"

"Not a bit!"

"Huh! Then I won't go."—Tit-Bits.

From the Financial Point of View.

Friend—What is your definition of a practical joke?

Humorist—One that you can sell, of course.—New York Journal.

The Samoan Islands and Their People

By Lyman Horace Weeks and Will M. Clemens.

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FOURTH PAPER.

Samoans Nominal Christians.

About the earliest attempt to propagate Christian ideas in the Samoan islands was in the early years of the century. As the story goes, a vessel was wrecked upon the island of Upolu, and the rescued sailors, finding that they were well received by the natives, determined to turn missionaries, upon the advice of their captain, who himself set them the example. Although not deeply versed in religious knowledge, the success of these sailor missionaries was pronounced. They found the natives very susceptible and their new occupation gave them a very comfortable living, which, indeed, was all that they were striving for.

In 1830, the first serious attempt to take Christianity to the Samoans was inaugurated. In that year the Rev. John Williams, who afterward in the New Hebrides fell a martyr to his devotion to the faith, landed on the Island of Savaii and left several teachers from other islands among the people there. Malietoa Talavou, who had become king about that time, was converted through the influence of Mr. Williams and gave his earnest support to the new religion.

Devoting himself to the study of the people, their habits and customs, as well as to the propogat'on of religious truths, the Rev. Mr. Williams soon acquired great influence. Within ten years schools were established in many of the villages and were looked upon with favor by all classes, even the chiefs and old men seeking to gratify the newly awakened passion for knoweldge. A printing press was established at Upolu and such progress was made in translating the Scriptures into the vernacular that before 1838 several portions of such a work had already been published.

To-day there is no such a thing as a heathen in the entire group. All are

A SAMOAN DANCE.

Christians after a fashion; that is, so far as the profession and observance of the outward form of Christianity are concerned. In this general sense it is not too much to say that they are more universally Christians than are the English or Americans, for all profess its doctrines. The observance of Sunday continues to be marked by a rigidity and seriousness that are not surpassed, perhaps not even equaled, in any civilized land.

With them Sunday is a day of rest and religious devotion. Food is collected on Friday and prepared on Saturday. On the Sabbath scarcely a boat is to be seen; the hunter is never in the woods during its sacred hours. Attendance upon church meetings affords almost the only sign of life; even the sports of the children are sacrificed, in a large degree, to the strict observance of the day. To a stranger the villages seem deserted.

Three denominations have been established in Samoa and there has been strong rivalry between them. Soon after the missionaries of the London board, represented by the Rev. Mr. Williams, had established themselves, they were followed by the Wesleyans, and trouble at once ensued. That the field was a rich one was clearly apparent to both parties, and neither wished to divide with the other.

In the end, however, the contestants agreed to divide the South Sea territory, the missionaries of the London Board to retain Samoa, while the Wesleyans were to hold the Friendly Islands exclusively to themselves. This agreement was maintained pleasantly for several years, but the Wesleyans appear never to have been wholly satisfied with it. When they abandoned Samoa, they left many converts and several congregations; and their followers adhered faithfully to them. These converts, it was claimed, were urgent that their former pastors should return, and, ultimately, some of the Wesleyans came again from the Friendly Islands and took up their residence on Upolu and Savaii. Meantime, the French missionaries had established themselves and had fixed upon Apia as the metropolis of the diocese of Oceanica and so there were now three parties in the struggle for pre-eminence.

At the present time the three churches live more harmoniously, although there is still more or less rivalry between them. It is said that the most recent revolution in Samoa, that of January, 1899, had considerable religious feeling behind it. Mataafa, the candidate for the throne, who is strongly supported by the people, but who was rejected by Chief Justice Chambers as being ineligible, is a member of the Roman Catholic church. On the other hand, Malietoa Tanu, the son and heir of Malietoa Laupepa, who died in 1888, is a Protestant, and his selection as king by Chief Justice Chambers was looked upon with special disfavor by the Roman Catholic natives.

All the churches have good schools, those of the London Missions and Marists of the Catholic church, being especially well conducted and prosperous. At Malua, on the coast of Upolu, twelve miles to the west of Apia, the London Missionary Society maintains a settlement or college that was founded by the Rev. Mr. Turner.

At Leulumoenga is a college that was established about 1890, for the purpose of educating the sons of the chiefs and of teaching them English in hopes of fitting them for employment under the government and in houses of business. This was a step in the right direction for many reasons, one being that the authority of chiefs in their own villages was weakened by the fact of their being less educated than the native pastors who had passed through the Malua seminary.

In education, the Samoans have displayed quite as marked proficiency as in their assimiliation of Christianity. Probably fully one-half of all persons over 20 years of age can read and write. Under that age all of both sexes, with but few exceptions, are educated to that extent. Beyond this, and the addition of elementary arithmetic, education does not extend, save to those in the mission schools, who are preparing themselves for the ministry.

Samoans are keenly alive to all the advantages of education. Every village, without exception, has its resident pastor, or faife'au. This person is at once minister and teacher, regularly teaching the village school beside attending to his ministerial duties. In like manner each village is provided with a building that serves for the purpose of school-house as well as church. This is built of a concrete, composed of coral lime, and presents a striking contrast to the bee-hive shaped houses that make up the remainder of the village.

These native pastors or teachers are paid by a contribution, levied upon the whole village. Their remuneration varies from $100 to $150 per annum and in addition, each one has, not only the products of his own planting of taro, bananas, etc., but also a share in all the village supplies. Until the missionaries came Samoa had only a spoken language. Now, however, it is written, and this has been accomplished entirely by the efforts of the men of the gospel. Ministers of the London Missionary Society—the Rev. Drs. Pratt and Turner—made a dictionary and a grammar. With others of their faith and with the assistance of several of the Wesleyans they translated the Bible, many hymns, the catechism and numerous books for religious instruction.

Undoubtedly the missionary work in Samoa deserves all the praise that has been thus accorded to it. Although this may be frankly conceded, yet it is exceedingly doubtful if, after all, the religion of the Samoans is much more than skin deep. Christianity has now been the professed religion of the Samoan group for nearly two generations. That it has exercised a very wholesome influence in many respects may not be doubted. In spite of it, however, the natives still adhere to many of their old time semi-civilized customs, even while assuming a devotion to Christian faith, that it is doubtful that they really possess. One severe critic has said of them "they are less brave, less truthful, less moral, less honest. The men are at heart superstitious skeptics; the women frivolous devotees. There are few natives who do not go to church, do not wear long coats on Sundays, do not say grace before meals or do not sing a hymn before going to bed. In these observances is summed up the whole of their religion."

Other Dangers.

"What are you reading about" asked the man with a wise manner.

"The stock market," replied the youth.

"Don't do it."

"But I never put up any money; therefore, I can't lose."

"It makes no difference. You're likely to become one of these people who tell how much money they would have made if they had only done what they came pretty near doing, because they didn't see how things could go otherwise. And then even your best friends will wish sometimes that you would bet your money and lose it, and keep still about it."—Washington Star.

Explaining It Away.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself to come home at this hour in such a condition?" she cried.

"Well, m' dear," he explained, apologetically, "I thou' I oughtr ha' sumpin' ter show for th' time I wasted."—Philadelphia North American.

Truthfully.

"Now, Miss Ethel, remember you promised to answer truthfully any question I might ask you."

"Yes."

"How many birthdays have you had?"

"One!"—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Happy Mother's Gratitude

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 26,785]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have many, many thanks to give you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. After first confinement I was sick for nine years with prolapsus of the womb, had pain in left side, in small of back, a great deal of headache, palpitation of heart and leucorrhœa. I felt so weak and tired that I could not do my work. I became pregnant again and took your Compound all through, and now have a sweet baby girl. I never before had such an easy time during labor, and I feel it was due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to do my work and feel better than I have for years. I cannot thank you enough."—MRS. ED. EHLINGER, DEVINE, TEX.

Wonderfully Strengthened.

"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills and feel wonderfully strengthened. Before using your remedies I was in a terrible state; felt like fainting every little while. I thought I must surely die. But now, thanks to your remedies, those feelings are all gone."—MRS. EMILIE SCHNEIDER, 1244 HELEN AVE., DETROIT MICH.

AMISTAD CAPTIVES.

A Notable Incident of the Slave Trade Sixty Years Ago.

In 1838 some natives of the Mendi country on the west coast of Africa were captured by the Spaniards and their allies and were brought down to the mouth of the Gallinas river at Lomboko, and were put on board the Portuguese ship Jacora and conveyed in chains to Havana, to be sold as slaves. They were landed and kept in a baracoon ten days, when Ruiz purchased 49 of them and Montes purchased a boy and three girls who had been brought in another ship. The 53 were put on board of a Spanish coaster, the Amistad, which cleared for Principe, 900 miles distant. Ruiz and Montes dealt out to these captives little food and drink, and they were told by the cook that they were to be killed and eaten. They took counsel and resolved to regain their liberty. They managed to free themselves of their shackles, and, arming themselves with cane knives, which were on board the ship, they killed the cook, and before they overpowered the vessel's crew the captain killed two of their number and wounded several others. They killed Ruiz and Montes in chains, and Cingue, who had been an African chief, took charge of the ship and ordered it steered for Africa.

But the man at the wheel steered northward and entered the harbor at New Haven, Conn., where these captives were accused of piracy and murder, and were put into prison to be tried before the district court. When they were brought to trial the judge decided that the court had no jurisdiction to try them for piracy and murder, as they were not citizens of the United States. They were retained by the intervention of the Spanish minister to have them returned to Cuba, as fugitive slaves. This was advocated by the public press out of courtesy to Spain. When the trial came up the court decided that these Africans were unlawfully captured and were never legally slaves, and were not the property of Ruiz and Montes, and the Spanish minister could not claim them as such, and the court decided "that they be delivered over to the executive of the United States and that the President must send them back to Africa."

While the trial was pending before the district court the President ordered a ship to New Haven to immediately convey these Africans to Cuba, so there could be no appeal if the decision delivered them over as Cuban slaves. The friends of these Africans supposed they would now be set free, but were surprised that on the last day an appeal to the supreme court could be entered. The United States attorney, by the direction of the President, made the appeal to hold the captives in custody, to be tried in Washington.

The question was raised by the friends of these Africans, can the President, who was not an original party to the trial, order an appeal? The judge before whom the case had been tried admitted that there was no law or treaty that would allow the executive to enter the appeal, but out of comity to the President and the Spanish minister he would allow it. These Africans could not see why they were retained in custody, since the courts decided they could not be held for piracy and murder or as Cuban slaves, but their friends, knowing the dominant slave power and the executive wish to gratify it and the influence that might be brought to bear upon the decision of the supreme court, engaged the ex-President, J. Q. Adams, to be their attorney. He appeared before the court in behalf of the Africans, and, having secured the decision, wrote: "Washington, March 9, 1841—The captives are free. That part of the decree of the district court which placed them at the disposal of the United States to be sent back to Africa is reversed. They are to be discharged from the custody of the marshal, free.—J. Q. Adams."

The captives, now having obtained their freedom, were ready to return to Africa, but the President, who had ordered a ship to New Haven to convey them to Cuba, where they would have been shot as pirates and murderers, refused conveyance on any United States vessel. As no assistance could be obtained from the executive, these captives, who had been taught during their imprisonment reading, writing and arithmetic, and had professedly accepted Christianity, were allowed to exhibit their proficiency in the principal cities of New England and solicit contributions to return them. A society was organized, and William Raymond, a Mr. Wilson and their wives, and a Mr. Steel were put in charge of these liberated captives. He established the Mendi mission on the west coast of Africa, which is now under the charge of the United Presbyterian church.

One of the three girls was returned to the United States and was educated as a missionary among her people. She was an unusually bright pupil and a member of my Sabbath school class of young ladies. This society, which was organized to return the Africans, had as its constituency the anti-slavery element, and was merged in 1846 into the American missionary association.—Correspondence Kansas City Star.

Compensation.

"It must have been a terrible shock to lose all your fortune," said the sympathizing friend.

"Well, yes," said the ex-plutocrat, "but anyway, I don't have to pretend to like olives any more."—Indianapolis Journal.

"You May Bend the Sapling, but Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure. That is the resaon why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself—in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of poor blood, weak stomach or disordered liver or kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

The Modern Drama.

"Seems to me," said the friend, "that there are a good many double entendres in this work."

"Yes," said the dramatist, "but the innocent meaning is so well disguised in most of them that I don't think they will hurt the play."—Indianapolis Journal.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A very readable book is one recently published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Company entitled How Count L. N. Tolstoy Lives and Works. The great Russian writer has occupied so much of the attention of the public for many years that a real picture of his home life and daily methods of passing his time, is full of interest. To this is added the fact that he has lately completed a novel which is now running in The Cosmopolitan and is also appearing in other countries serially before being published in book form.

The present volume is from the pen of a Russian writer, P. A. Sergyeenko, who begins his recital with his first acquaintance with Tolstoy in 1892, when he met him at the house of a mutual friend in Moscow.

The writer has succeeded in making a most vivid presentation of the personality and surroundings of this wonderful man, but he has gone deeper and shown his real individuality so far as it is possible to do so. His simplicity, his earnestness, his sincerity and his enthusiasm appear through his picturesque manners and always interesting conversation. One might have imagined from his portraits that he is a gloomy man, but "he is very sociable, talkative, likes a jest, highly prizes humor, and readily has recourse to it." His habits are very simple. He does not like general society and yet he is a charming host in his own family circle. "As he possesses a keen, penetrating mind and wide experience of life, he frequently with one glance grasps the inward contents of the visitor, and immediately places himself upon a footing of perfect equality with him, or, as it were, freezes up himself." The latter happens when it is idle curiosity which has brought the caller.

Altogether the book is a delightful one and lovers of Tolstoy will value it highly because it presents so faithfully the portrait of "one of the most remarkable men in the history of mankind." The translation is the work of Isabel F. Hapgood, who, however, it seems to me, does not reach her usual high-water mark in such accomplishment.

The names of the "Committee of Fifty," which has been investigating the liquor problem since the time of its last report in 1897, are sufficiently well known in economic and philanthropic lines of thought to make anything coming to the public with their approval at once command attention. For this reason a volume from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, which has for its basis their work, and appears under the title of Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem demands more than a passing notice. The matter herein given by John Kosen is the result of an investigation made for the committee under the direction of Henry W. Farnam, the secretary of the economic sub-committee.

This committee considered first the relations of the liquor problem to poverty and destitution. The evidence was drawn from organized charitable societies and from almshouses.

Second, it examined its relations to crime, as shown in some of the leading reformatories and state prisons of the country; its relations to negroes and Indians, and lastly the economics of the saloon as the chief distributing agency of liquor in large cities.

The investigation has been, it is claimed, a most thorough one, running over three years, and employing those well trained for the service. Every effort has been made to render the statistics reliable, and sentiment and prejudice have been excluded from the consideration.

The result is somewhat of a surprise to those who are accustomed to charge most of the misery of the world to strong drink. That its evils are sufficient to demand abatement there is no question, but when figures show that pauperism and crime which a generation ago were said to proceed from liquor in the proportion of 75 per cent, are now reduced from that cause to 33 per cent, the friends of temperance have no reason to complain of their progress.

Since 1890 the consumption of distilled liquors have fallen off one-third through the substitution of less intoxicating beverages. This probably is due to the influx of Germans, who, according to the charity organizations, have fewer paupers from the liquor habit than any other nationality as largely represented in this country.

The liquor habit is shown to be not very prevalent among the negroes, and when they do drink, they recover rapidly from its effects, while the Indians are affected in an entirely opposite way.

The study of crime, it is said, offers peculiar difficulties, because it can rarely be traced clearly to a single cause. Yet in a general way results were arrived at through an examination of the cases of 13,402 convicts scattered through twelve states in seventeen prisons and reformatories. It was shown that in 50 per cent drunkenness was one of the causes, and in 31 per cent the the first cause.

One of the most interesting parts of the volume is that devoted to the Social Aspects of the Saloon, and it is one that ought to be widely read and pondered over, especially by those who see in the existence of the saloon the cause of all the evil in the community. It might, perhaps, prove that there is something more to be done than to lift up the voice on the rostrum in condemnation of the saloonkeeper as an agent of the devil, and against those who see that different methods are demanded for the benefit of the "poorer classes," than simply their closing.

Tiverton Tales, by Alice Brown, is a collection of stories which are full of those exquisite little touches that the characteristic of this writer, making life seem so real a thing upon its inner side, as she depicts it in these pages. She is pathetic with a pathos that reaches the heart, and humorous with quaint little flashes that lighten up the graver side of her pictures as a fleeting ray of sunshine lightens a shadowed landscape. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A pretty Welsh story is By Berwen Banks, told by Allen Raine and published by the Appletons. It opens in the sleepy litlte town of Caer Madoc at the time of the busiest and merriest fair of the year when Caradoc Wynne, his horse having fallen lame, starts to tramp homeward, and overtakes a slim girl with a light, springy tread and a mass of golden hair escaping the red hood which covers her head. They enter into converse together and walk onward, learning by the way to know each other, and to begin the old, old story that the world repeats every day.

A History of the American Nation, by Andrew C. McLaughlin, published by the Appletons, is, the author says in his preface, an effort "to trace the main outlines of national development, to show how the American people came to be what they are." The main outlines include the struggle of the nations of western Europe for possession of the New World, and the final victory of England over France, with the foundation and growth of the colonies in strength and self-reliance, until the separation from the mother country, and the after development of the nation, with its struggles and its victories, down to the present time.

That the work has been well done the careful reader will be convinced of. References to books are given at the close of the chapters, and the volume contains maps of value and is profusely illustrated. It should find a place in all historical libraries.

A Guide to Wild Flowers, by Alice Lownsberry is a pretty and most valuable volume published by the Frederick A. Stokes company, New York. To the flower lover it must be a treasure trove, for besides its clear, concise and accurate description of the many flowers that spangle our fields and woods with beauty, there are 64 colored and 100 black and white plates, with 54 diagrams, the work of Mrs. Ellis Rowan. These plates are exceedingly fine, the artist having succeeded in making them almost a reality, carrying with them the coloring and the atmosphere of the plants themselves. The work is well arranged for use, with a full index to the English names, and it is very prettily bound.

The way, however, is not yet clear, but the reader is left to follow this well-told story to the happy ending, which came at last.

Harper and Brothers publish, in book form a collection of Charles E. Carryl's stories, under the title of The River Syndicate and Other Stories, with illustrations. They are seven in number, the first naming the volume. Others are The Pasha Club, The House Over the Way, Mrs. Porter's Paragon, The Asper Agency, The Colonel's Desk and Captain Black. They are detective narratives, showing how evil-doers are run down by astute judges of character and brought to bay at last by some trifling happening. Readers who are fond of following the curious developments of such cases will enjoy the reading of these well-told stories.

Houghton, Mifflin and Company have brought out a new collection of verses by Edward Rowland Still. This is the third volume of Mr. Still's beautiful fugitive poems that have been gathered together since his death in 1887, and attracted at once the attention of lovers of poetry everywhere. This last publication includes those which were contributed to periodicals East and West, and they will be found well worth preserving in this pretty form.

A NEW VARIETY.

Potato-growers are indebted to E. S. Carman, originator of several valuable varieties of potatoes, for the Sir Walter Raleigh, shown here. It is a seedling that growers pronounce superior to its parents. It is a "main crop" variety, bears tubers of uniform size, none too small to be marketable—a feature potato

men appreciate. The skin is white and the flesh unusually white and of fine quality. It is claimed that the flesh is whiter and finer grained than any other potato grown, which seems to be borne out by crops grown in all potato sections. At present the seed is high in price, but another year it will doubtless be sold at the same price as other good varieties, and then it should be liberally planted.

TEXAS JUSTICE.

In Jail for Working for a Sick Wife On Sunday.

Henry Bunch has been in jail at Angleton, Brazoria county, Texas, since March 16, because he worked for his sick wife on Sunday. He is satisfying a fine of $10 and costs of $28.35 for a violation of the Texas Sunday law.

Bunch is a section hand, employed by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad at Alvin. The town is prohibition and the people great sticklers for Sabbath observance. Bunch has an invalid wife. He cooked the food for his wife and self before going to work in the morning, leaving his wife's portion by her bedside, and at night he washed the dishes and cleaned the house.

On Sunday he washed the family clothes, and, after hanging them out to dry, he cultivated a garden back of his little house. People attending a nearby church objected to the man washing clothes on Sunday and working in his garden, and he was tried by Justice Moody and a jury of six men. He was found guilty. He refused to take a pauper's oath, and was sent to jail. His wife was left penniless. The money due Bunch from the railroad has been used to send the invalid wife and her babe to her parents' home at Bastrop.

The facts of the case have only just been made public here. Bastrop is the home of Governor Sayers, and the case will be brought to his attention. Bunch is a hard-working, sober, inoffensive man, and the law under which he was prosecuted has never been interpreted to cover such an act as charged against him.—Galveston telegram to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ELECTRIC EAR TELEPHONE

Instead of the ear trumpet so long carried about by deaf persons, a telephone plant, which is scarcely noticeable and which can be carried in the deaf person's pocket, has been invented by Frank H.

POCKET TELEPHONE FOR THE DEAF.

Collins, of Everett, Mass. The transmitter is fastened to the coat and the receiver fits in the ear, the current being supplied by a small battery transmitted through the finest wires.

Making Allowances.

"I understan's," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "dat a few o' deshere Cubans has been complained about foh stealin' chickins."

"Yassir," said the old man. "Dat ain't no way foh 'em ter act. Dar ain't no jistification foh stealin' chickins."

"Still dar is circumstances——"

"Yoh can't take no 'count of 'em. Stealin' chickins is a temptation dat you's gotter keep trompin' down continually or it's gwineter git der bes' er you."

"I knows dat. But yoh sho'ly can't blame dem Cubans ef dah feelin's gits de better ob 'em an' dey lays vi'lent han's on a black Spanish rosoter now an' den."—Washington Star.

His Only Chance.

"Do you know that you talk in your sleep, Henry?" asked Mrs. Peek.

"Well, do you begrudge me those few words, also?" he snapped back.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Add. Mrs. C. B Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

Thirty Days Free

A Wonderful Electric Belt That Cures Lost Manhood, Gives Strength and Vigor.

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Applicances induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 days' trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment, Varicocele and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it 30 days on trial free and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial. Write to-day for illustrated pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope. Prof. A. Chrystal, Inventor, 578 Post-office Block, Marshall, Mich.

PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 12, JUNE 18, 1899.

The New Life In Christ.

Col. 3:1-15.

Read Eph. 4:17 to 5:24. Memory verses 1-4.

Golden Text: Let the peace of God rule in your hearts.—Col. 3:15.

1. If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.
2. Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.
3. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.
4. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory.
5. Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry:
6. For which things' sake the wrath of God cometh on the children of disobedience:
7. In the which ye also walked sometime, when ye lived in them.
8. But now ye also put off all these; anger, wrath, malice, blasphemy, filthy communication out of your mouth.
9. Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds:
10. And have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him:
11. Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all.
12. Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering;
13. Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye.
14. And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness.
15. And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful.

Illustrative Applications.

If then ye were raised together with Christ (v. 1). The topic of our lesson is, "The New Life in Christ." The new life in Christ is a resurrection life. Just as Christ, risen from the dead, was no longer under death's dominion, so the new life in Christ is a life which has emerged from sin's dominion. A man I knew had been almost absolutely foul. He rejoiced in utmost sinning. Then, by repentance and faith, he became "together with Christ," and entered into a real spiritual resurrection. What he once loved, he utterly hated; what he once hated, he passionately loved. That he had been, in spiritual meaning, raised together with Christ was a figure none too strong.

Seek the things which are above, where Christ is, seated on the right hand of God. The new life in Christ is new in its searchings. The man possessed of it no longer grubs with the muck-rake; he turns his eyes upward to the crown.

Set your mind on the things that are above, not on the things that are upon the earth (v. 2). The new life in Christ is new in its ideals. It makes all the difference on what you set your mind, whether the earth earthly or the heavenly. The ideal controls. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he."

For ye died (v. 3). The new life in Christ springs out of death. When Christ is accepted, self as a principle of life is renounced, and so is death-stricken. "Pereat Adam, vizat Jesus" ("Perish the old self, live Jesus") exclaimed a great Christian.

And your life is hid with Christ in God. The new life in Christ is a life hidden. I saw a great tree. I wondered at its branching amplitude until I marked how its mighty roots were hiddenly mining into the earth. So the new life gets hidden sustenance from Christ.

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth, etc. (vs. 5-7). "Mortify" is "put to death." So the new life in Christ is a life of slaying. What evil tendencies persist—those which have to do with the lower nature and covetousness, which, since its main thought is self, is essentially idolatry—must be slain. "Yes, I must give you my mite," the rich man said. "Do you mean the widow's mite?" one asked. "Certainly." "I shall be satisfied if you give to this charity half as much as she gave," answered the friend. "How much are you worth?" "Seventy thousand dollars." "Give me, then, thirty-five thousand dollars; for, you know the widow gave her all." There is a great deal of the hiding of covetousness behind that widow's mite.

Seeing that ye have put off the old man (v. 9). The new life in Christ is to be a life of putting off. Christians are to strip the old bad nature from themselves as they would a hateful garment. "My nature," "my disposition," "the way I am made up,"—these are no excuse. Rather, because such is the awful trouble with you, you are to tear off and fling away this old man from yourself.

And have put on the new man (v. 10). The new life in Christ is to be a life of putting on. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, the Apostle tells us otherwise. You put on the new man when, as with a royal and beautiful garment, you array yourself in Christ. How? I have seen copyists at work in the great galleries. They were seeking to trace on their own canvas what had been wrought by the great masters. They were putting on Michael Angelo, Raphael, Fra Angelico. So we put on the new man when we copy in our lives the graces Christ illustrates.

Where there cannot be Greek and Jew, etc. (v. 11). The new life in Christ is to be a life broad and brotherly. It may not split itself away into cliques and mean social distinctions. Christ is the badge binding together Christians. Who loves Christ we are to love and welcome.

Put on therefore, as God's elect, holy and beloved, a heart of compassion, kindness, etc. (vs. 12, 13). The new life in Christ is to be a life announcing itself. It is veritably to show forth all beautiful graces. A heart of compassion,—pity; kindness,—a beautiful benignity; humility,—readiness of lowly service for others' sakes; meekness,—a sweet self-control amid affronts; long-suffering,—refusing swift resentment and revenge; forbearing,—not searching for mean motives in others; forgiving each other,—a large and gracious putting out of thought and memory the injuries another may have done you.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Allowances.

Mrs. Cadger—They tell me, Henrietta, that your husband is unkind to you.

Mrs. Howes—Yes, John is not very gentle in his manners, I must admit; but there is one thing I will say for him—he never kicks up a rug or creases a tidy.—Boston Transcript.

Good Pay for a Sheriff.

The term of the next sheriff of New York county will be two years and his emoluments during that period will be about $120,000.—New York Sun.

ETHAN ALLEN'S STATUE.

"Many a time as a boy have I looked at that statue of Ethan Allan in wonder and admiration. I feel that no greater compliment could be paid me than the

SORT OF STATUE DEWEY WANTS.

erection of my statue in such a place—my own village, you know."—Admiral Dewey at Manila just before leaving on Saturday.

LEARNING TYPEWRITER.

Charles W. Barkley, of Seward, Neb., has invented a device for the assistance of those who wish to become expert in the operation of the typewriter. It is intended to be used in schools of instruc-

THE NEW RINGS.

tion, and consists of a group of eight rings, one each for the fingers of both hands, each ring bearing characters to indicate the key to be struck by the finger on which it is worn. Of course, it may be used for self-instruction.

DEATHBED JOKERS.

Grim Humor Which Their Relatives Did Not Appreciate.

The sense of humor must be strong in the man who perpetrates jokes on his deathbed; but such has been done on more than one occasion. Sir John Soane, who lived in 1836, made such conditions in his will that their fulfillment caused people to regard them as nothing but a joke. He directed that a certain box belonging to him should not be opened until thirty years after his decease. A second box was not to be opened until twenty years after the first, and a third was to remain intact until another ten years had passed away.

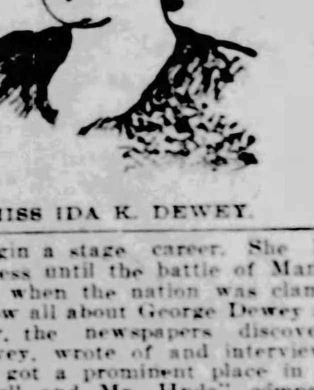
The boxes were opened when the stipulated periods had expired, but were found to contain nothing whatever of any value, and the only conclusion people could come to was that these very precise directions were only intended by the testator as a little joke.

Several years ago a Liverpool tradesman made a will leaving all he possessed to his only child, a son who had caused him endless trouble and expense. On his death his son made a diligent search for the will, of which, however, he could find no trace. Subsequently, while some books were being removed from a shelf, a sealed envelope dropped out of a Bible, and on being opened was found to contain the missing will, on the back of which the testator had penciled a memorandum to the effect that he had placed the document in the Bible because he knew it was the last book his wayward heir would be likely to take up.

As for the dead man's property, with the exception of his furniture and a few pounds, in the house, he had disposed of it all before his death. His bank account had been closed, and various shares and securities sold for the benefit of certain charities to prevent the property being squandered by the spendthrift son. It was rather a neat joke to bequeath property already disposed of and to conceal a will scarcely worth searching for.—Chicago Times-Herald.

DEWEY'S COUSIN.

While Admiral George Dewey is sailing homeward to be honored as the greatest hero since Grant, his cousin, Miss Ida K. Dewey, sits in the window of a Brooklyn shop sewing all day as an advertisement for children's clothes. She is a dominie's daughter, born in Montpelier, Vt. She came to New York two years



MISS IDA K. DEWEY.

ago to begin a stage career. She had little success until the battle of Manila, and then, when the nation was clamoring to know all about George Dewey and his family, the newspapers discovered Miss Dewey, wrote of and interviewed her. She got a prominent place in the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" company, but it did not last. She became ill and had to do something to earn her living. Miss Dewey is 22 years old.

How He Won Her.

Hawksley—Here's a pretty girl eloped with a dentist.

Blunt—"H'm! I suppose at the last minute he didn't pull the tooth!"—Philadelphia North American.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 747 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St. Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors Guide free. Mention BLADE.

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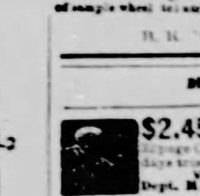

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MISCELLANEOUS.

$2.45 buys a MAPLE AND REED BODY Baby Carriage ... Dept. B44, 161 to 167 Plymouth Pl., Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1717 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Stricture CURED while You Sleep. 8,000 cured in one year. Dr. Carter's GRAN-SOLVENT Bougies will dislodge, digest and forever remove Urethral STRICTURE in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and Enlarged Prostate. Valuable treatise free. ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 23, BOND HILL, O.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS The only reliable female regulator Never Fails. Price, $2.00 by mail. Take no substitute. Write for Woman's Safeguard FREE. Wilcox Medical Co., 228 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

HAVANA'S NEW GOVERNOR

General Ruis Rivera, who has just been appointed civil governor of Havana, is entirely unlike the typical Cuban—the small, dark, wiry, excitable, gesticulating son of the tropics. He is a big, grave man, deep-chested, slow-spoken and courtly. Most of the Latin

GEN. RUIS RIVERA.

people have aquiline features, ascetic or sensual, according to temperament. General Rivera looks like a bronzed Norwegian, an equatorial Viking. His nose is almost restrousse. His eyes are heavy lidded; his expression is sad, austere, thoughtful. Those who know say he is the best educated and most intellectual of all the Cuban leaders. When seated in conversation he is fond of turning sideways in his chair, linking his hands across the back and listening with his eyes half closed. He talks calmly, concisely and without any excitement, and he conveys invariably an impression of great reserve power. His English is very good, but his phrasing is somewhat formal, which is usually the case with anybody who has learned a language chiefly from books. One finger of his right hand is missing; it was amputated years ago by a bullet. General Rivera has been in New Orleans frequently and visited here last winter.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

INVENTED BALL BEARINGS

A Mexican man claims that the idea of using ball bearings, so common now, originated in the brain of Ed Coleman, an Audrian country painter. This man worked on the problem for years and at last went to Mexico and organized the Friction company. The company tried to get the railways interested in the plan, but without success. It is said that the anti-friction, or as it is now called, the ball bearing plan was used on St. Louis street cars for some time. Later the plans failed and the company disorganized. Had this company applied the idea to smaller pieces of machinery there is no telling to what extent it would have grown.—Kansas City Journal.

Cheaper to Let It Go.

Client—This bill of yours is exorbitant. There are several items in it that I don't understand at all.

Lawyer—I am perfectly willing to explain it, but the explanation will cost you $10.—New York Journal.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE..........Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 160,000

SPECIAL TERMS FOR WEEKLY BLADE.

On May 31, all special yearly offers in connection with the Weekly Blade will terminate. During June and July we shall take no yearly subscriptions, except at the full price of one dollar per year. However, during the months of June and July only we shall offer the lowest three months' price ever named by a weekly newspaper—so low, in fact, as will practically, give the paper free for three months to thousands of new readers. We ask our regular yearly subscribers to assist us in distributing these three-months' subscriptions, and to that end we offer both commission and premium to those who will send us clubs. Our special three-months' proposition will be sent to all applicants. We want one person in each town to send us one club, which can be obtained in a single hour. Bear in mind that during June and July we take yearly subscribers at one dollar, and three months' subscriptions at a merely nominal price. After July 31st, three months' subscriptions, thirty cents, as heretofore.

PREMIUMS FOR MAY.

The three largest clubs we received during May were as follows: B. F. Miner, Creston, Iowa, 67 names; Frank Foor, Six Mile Run, Pa., 44 names; J. Z. Carroll, Pendleton, Oregon, 32 names. And to each of these addresses we shall mail a watch this week as promised Just think of it! A watch for a club of only 32 names! How many who sent us clubs of a dozen or less during May, might have obtained this watch by a little more work!

During June and July we shall not take yearly subscriptions for less than the regular price, one dollar per year. However, for these two months we offer special inducements for three months' clubs (with a premium watch for the largest club), and will be pleased to mail the proposition to all applicants.

ADVANCES IN WAGES.

This is a bad time for prophets of evil and croakers who are dissatisfied because the millennium delays its advent. The country is more prosperous to-day than it has ever been. The vast army of laborers is more generally employed than ever before. And, better still, the rate of wages is advancing—and that, too, without strikes or labor disturbances.

The Chicago Times-Herald of yesterday tells the story of the 30,000 workingmen in that city, employed in manufacturing machinery of all kinds. These men have had their wages raised recently from 5 to 30 per cent. It prints the following table, which gives the number of men employed by some of the concerns, and the percentage of increase in wages that has been recently made:

	Employes.	Perct.
National Tube Works	8,000	30
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company	7,000	5
Deering Harvesting Machine Company	6,500	5
Crane Company	3,000	10
National Malleable Casting Company	2,000	10
Gates Iron Works	400	5 to 10
Webster Manufacturing Company	400	10
Link Belt Machinery Company	350	8
M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company	175	10
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company	200	10
Charles F. Elms Engineering Company	100	8
Kelly, Maus & Co.	100	10

The Times-Herald adds that the above tables does not include all the concerns that have made their employes happy by swelling their pay envelopes. Many of the firms do not care to make public the extent of wage increase they have made.

MARION CLARK FOUND.

Every mother in this broad land—and every father, too—rejoices with the parents of little two-year-old Marion Clark, that the kidnaped child has been restored to them, safe and well.

It is a matter of moment that the child was found by those searching for her, and that the kidnapers did not succeed in securing the large aggregate sum offered for her return. To have paid the conscienceless wretches who robbed the Clark home of its jewel, "and no questions asked," would have started all the scoundrels in the country in the same nefarious occupation. Thousands of homes would have been robbed of children as a result.

The criminals who perpetrated this atrocious act are both in custody, and it is to be hoped their punishment will be so swift and so severe as to act as a salutary warning to all others who contemplate such a fiendish act.

The voting machine is coming. In the state of New York it has already come. Rochester owns 73, and likes them so well that no one would think of going back to the old system. Utica owns 28, and the feeling there is the same as in Rochester. Albany has ordered 60, and Buffalo has just placed an order for 110 machines. These adjuncts to a quick, secret and honest ballot will soon be indispensable.

Well, if Aguinaldo proposes a guerilla war, he will find the Americans as handy at hunting him down in the mountains as they are at swimming rivers and storming trenches.

THE OHIO SITUATION.

Our friends in other states are inclined to feel that Ohio Republicans are in a chronic condition of political warfare. "Perhaps Ohio shows the most diversified and internecine system of party politics," says the New York Sun. Referring then to other states which present similar phenomena, though probably not quite so intense in manifestation, the Sun volunteers this explanation: "Not only New York but a number of other states have become highly complex political organisms; and each party in them has become so vast that contests within it are inevitable. To the members of that party outside of that state these contests, these struggles of factions and ambitions of leaders, are a subject of perplexity, and frequently of anger."

There should be no difficulty in understanding the situation among Ohio Republicans, now that the state convention has cleared away. First and foremost, the Republicans of Ohio stand solidly in earnest support of William McKinley and his administration. All differences of opinion, all struggles among leaders, are outside of this fundamental bond of unity. Consequently the contests, which appear to distant observers as imperiling party success, are by no means so serious as they seem to be.

The one point which is most misunderstood by Republicans in other states, is that their Ohio brethren differentiate between Senator Hanna and the administration. The result of the state convention is to give a majority of the state central committee, and consequently control of the party organization, to those opposed to Senator Hanna as the controller of the party in Ohio, while the nominee for governor, Judge Nash, is a close friend of President McKinley, as well as of Senator Hanna—and Senator Foraker also.

But the control of the state organization is not thereby thrown bodily into the hands of Senator Foraker. The senior Senator took no factional part in the convention struggle. His counsels were for harmony. His attitude throughout shows that the old-time factional fight in which he was the most conspicuous leader is ended, and will no longer figure in Ohio politics.

Another result of the convention's work is the elimination of what is termed the Kurtz-Bushnell faction. This was composed of men who were prominent leaders of the Foraker faction in the old days. At the time of the senatorial struggle in the legislature a year ago, they were the head and front of the anti-Hanna forces. Since then they have drawn further and further apart from Senator Foraker, and this extreme divergence resulted in a great loss of strength. It was a surprise to everybody to see what a small figure these leaders cut, as shown by their voting strength in the late convention. Its weakness thus shown, it will no longer be of importance.

To sum up, the control of the Republican party of Ohio is now with the vast body of voters. It is not a Hanna committee, nor a Foraker committee, nor a Kurtz committee, but it is a straight Republican committee, without any factional prefix. In other words, factionalism is, for this campaign at least, eliminated from the party councils. The ticket has on it representatives of all the principal shades of opinion in the party in the past. There is at last real harmony in the Republican ranks, and its hosts will move onward in solid phalanx to victory.

OUR TROUBLE WITH CANADA.

The negotiations with Great Britain on various questions growing out of the relations between the United States and Canada would be brought very speedily to a successful termination were it not for the Alaskan boundary question. This is one in which our rights are so clear that it would be derogatory to national dignity to submit it to arbitration. To do so would imply that there is a reasonable doubt as to our ownership of the strip of country in question.

For years Americans have occupied the headwaters of the Lynn canal, in Alaska, and established settlements there, without any protest from Canada, or any question as to their right to do so. Canada never asserted claim to the region. The Americans built paths over the passes from the Lynn canal beyond the mountains, and established communication with the Yukon by intervening lakes and streams. This, too, was done without protest or question of their right to pass over the mountain summits.

But since the gold discoveries in the Yukon valley, Canada has raised a claim to teritorial jurisdiction. The only argument she advances is, in effect, that she needs a seaport in that region, and that we should give it to her. The United States declines to submit our rights there to arbitration, and Canada pettishly refuses to allow any of the questions at issue to be arbitrated. There is no probability of a settlement of them, unless the British government shall go ahead without reference to the wishes of the Canadians; and it is not at all probable that this will be done.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

On last Saturday, Julia Ward Howe celebrated her eightieth birthday at her home in Boston. Her fourscore years of life have been busy ones, devoted to works of humanity and to literature. Her married life was ideal. She and her late husband, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, labored together for the abolition of slavery, the freedom of the Greeks, prison reform, woman suffrage and other causes of a philanthropic nature.

Mrs. Howe is best known to the masses of the American people by her stirring war lyric, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." She was one of a party, including Governor Andrew, visiting Washington in 1861, and it was there that she wrote the poem, inspired by the place, the exalted state of public feeling at the time, and the presence of thousands of troops who had rallied to the defense of the Union. The dignity and power of the battle hymn have given it a permanent place in our literature.

Mrs. Howe is regarded in Boston as the foremost woman of America, and there are few to dispute it anywhere in this country. Her pen is always busy, and she has preached in many Unitarian pulpits, both here and in Europe. She is still in good health, considering the fact that she is "eighty years young," as her friends affectionately put it.

The task of saving Cuba from herself appears to be the next one to which Uncle Sam must address himself.

The Republican party in Ohio is united, and this means that it is invincible.

GERMANY'S PURCHASE.

The value of the Philippine Islands in a commercial and colonial way, and the truth of the belief prevalent during the Spanish war that Germany was eager to obtain them, are both demonstrated by the German purchase of the Caroline, Palaos and Ladrone Islands from Spain.

Germany is to pay 25,000,000 pesetas for these three groups, besides allowing Spain a coaling station in each. Besides this, Spain is granted the "most favored nation" treatment in regard to her exports, both to Germany and these island groups—a matter of great permanent advantage to her trade.

The price, 25 million pesetas, is equivalent to $5,000,000 in our money. This is given for 1,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 25,000. The Philippines have forty times that area—40,000 square miles—and a population of ten millions. They are far more advantageously placed for commercial purposes than these German groups, because they give us a position favorable for trade with the teeming millions of Asia, which these islands have not.

The transaction shows the value which other nations would place upon the Philippines. On the basis of Germany's payment, and figuring on area alone, the Philippines would be worth $120,000,000, while we pay only twenty. Considering location, also, the Philippines would be worth to Germany, two or three times the price we paid to Spain.

We respectfully refer this matter to the anti-expansion cranks. It is an argument of dollars and cents; and argument which appeals to the desire of every American, especially evry workingman, to extend our export trade. More exports mean more work in American shops and factories, more demand for the products of American farms, more prosperity for our people. The Philippines are ours, and we should be fools to abandon them.

TRUSTS TO BE SHORT-LIVED.

The watering of the stocks of the new trusts recently formed will prove a potent factor in their overthrow. These stocks are placed upon the market to attract the capital of investors. These investors are not bankers and men of great wealth, as many ignorant people erroneously think. They are farmers, tradesmen, workingmen, clerks and salaried men who have saved some money, and desire to make it increase.

Many of the trust stocks will not pay dividends, and those thousands and tens of thousands of small stockholders will get disgusted. "Once burned, twice shy." People will no longer be found to buy the stocks of trusts, and the latter will fall to pieces by their own weight. The Chicago Tribune has this excellent discussion of the present situation:

Chicago investors and brokers have suffered from a shrinkage of $2,000,000 in trust stocks during the last three months. New York holders of trust paper have probably lost five times this sum from the same cause. The loss all over the country would amount to a good many millions.

Individuals who have had their fingers burned with trust "common" may regard it as a hardship, but it is a natural blessing. This shrinkage of inflated trust values is the most healthful feature of the present business situation. It is the first sign of a check upon the trust craze. Nothing is more certain than that the infatuation for great industrial combines with fictitious capitalization must lead to disaster. The greater the inflation the more ruinous the collapse when it comes.

There is reason to hope that this early frost may stop the unwholesome growth and open the eyes of the investing public in time to prevent worse results. This widely prevalent shrinkage should teach the unwary that paper with nothing back of it but the "good will" of an arbitrary aggregation of companies can not pay dividends and can not bring them anything but loss in the end.

Much of this comon stock is the perquisite of brokers for engineering the consolidation deal. They need no sympathy if their bubble paper collapses before they unload on the public. Nor does the purchaser of the stuff deserve much sympathy, for he ought to know he is making a risky speculation.

A SCOTCH NIAGARA.

The Blade has often referred to the fact that a stupendous aggregate of water-power is going to waste in all civilized countries, which should be, and will be, utilized in the creation of electric power. Niagara is now being utilized in this way, and the day wil come when its vast volume of falling water will be thus usefully employed, instead of being wasted by tumbling over the cliff. The spectacular Niagara wil vanish, but the new industrial Niagara will be far more useful to humanity.

A still vaster scheme is now on foot in Great Britain. A bill for utilizing the water power of the Scottish lochs will soon be reported in the House of Commons, and it is believed it will pass. It will be the means of furnishing Scotland enough electricity to supply the whole country.

It involves the turning of the waters of the great uninhabitable mountain fastnesses which drain into several lakes, into a canal which will connect the waters with the sea at Ballyhulich on Loch Linnhe, near the Firth of Lorne, precipitating the waters down a sheer precipice of 1,000 feet into Loch Linnhe. It will turn half of the waters of North Perth from the Firth of Tay, on the east coast, to Firth of Lorne, on the west coast.

The plan was devised by an engineer named McRae, who, during a several years' residence in Canada, devoted himself to the study of Niagara, and the great hydraulic engineering works there. The scheme is most opportune, as the Scotch coal supply is nearing exhaustion, and will be entirely worked out in a century, at the furthest, all the easiest procured coal being now well nigh consumed.

The mountains of America are full of unused water-power. The rivers of the Alleghenies can furnish enough electricity to supply the great manufacturing towns in Pennsylvania. New England may regain some of her pre-eminence in manufactures if she will utilize her wasted water-power. Our coal beds are a terminable quantity, and we should use the cheaper power wherever it is available.

The Philippine courts have been re-established at Manila, the Spanish statutes being followed where not in conflict with the sovereignty of the United States. The judges are apportioned in the proportion of two Filipinos to one American. Spanish will be the official language of the court. The Filipino members are prominent lawyers. This is an excellent move, for it shows the natives the sincerity of the United States in the plan of government for the colony which has been promulgated.

There is much anxiety in European financial circles over the condition of the Bank of Spain. It is nearing exhaustion of its resources, owing to the steady drain made by the Spanish government, and is believed to be on the verge of collapse.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

The President's order amending the classification of the civil service has been preparing for a long time, and would have been issued a twelvemonth ago had not the Spanish war taken up his attention. The work has been done with extreme care, with a view to making only the changes which experience has proved to be necessary and beneficial. The most salient feature is that some four thousand positions have been taken from the 27,000 in the classified service.

This is a correction of the action of Mr. Cleveland, who, near the end of his Presidential term, issued an "omnibus" order which placed in the classified service many thousand positions. This order was issued with the scarcely-concealed purpose of continuing in office Mr. Cleveland's Democratic appointees. President McKinley's order does not affect the majority of these places. It simply takes from the classified service those positions which should of right be filled by selection rather by examination percentages; and a number of minor places, many of them temporary, for which an examination is needless.

For instance, the head of a department or bureau should be allowed to choose his own confidential clerk. It is an absurdity to require him to take a stranger because he has passed a civil service examination. An official, in selecting a confidential clerk, will not appoint an incompetent man; and he wants one known to himself in such an intimate relation. And a perusal of the list will show that another very large portion is made up of positions for which an examination is an absurdity.

It is probable the order will not find favor in the eyes of the mugwumps, but they are a difficult folk to please, and their opinions are not highly regarded by the plain people of the United States. Civil service reform is an excellent thing, but in extending its provisions it has been made to cover places for which competitive examinations are an absurdity, and others wherein the official in charge should be allowed to make his own appointments, in the interests of the public service. The President has done the right thing in issuing the order.

PHENOMENAL EXPORT TRADE.

The Treasury report of our export trade for the ten months of the present fiscal year makes an even better showing than that of the wonderful year that preceded it. In 198, our exports averaged more than a hundred million dollars per month, and aggregated nearly two hundred millions greater than those of any preceding year. This happened when the whole world, aside from the United States, was short in breadstuffs, and was looking to us, with our unusually good crop, for its supply.

In 1899, with the world generally well supplied with its own breadstuffs, the United States continues to export at the rate of more than $100,000,000 a month, and up to this time has exceeded by $10,000,000 the astonishing figures of the corresponding months of last year. This is the more remarkable because the export price of wheat during the entire ten months, has averaged but 75 cents per bushel, against an average of 93 cents in the corresponding months of last year; while cotton, during the ten months, has averaged but 5½ cents per pound, against an average of practically 6 cents in the corresponding months of last year. Thus the United States, in the face of the foreign demand for breadstuffs and cotton, due to the enormous world's supply of those articles, has during the ten months of the fiscal year 1899 exceeded her exports in the ten months of 1898.

This remarkable achievement of keeping up the record of total exports in the face of the tremendous fall in the value of breadstuffs and cotton, is due to the great success of American manufacturers in foreign fields. The detailed figures of the Treasury bureau of Statistics show that the exports of manufactures for ten months have been $275,978,300, against $234,737,002 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 17 per cent; while the exports of products of agriculture were $677,573,345, against $719,012,859, a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. Thus agriculture has lost $41,000,000 in the year's exports, while manufactures have gained $41,000,000.

Curiously, the largest increase in exports of manufactures is in iron and steel and manufactures therof. The recent advance in prices of iron and steel led many people to believe that our exports in those lines would fall off, but it appears that prices abroad have advanced in about the same proportion as in the United States and that consequently the increase in price rather increased the number of dollars' worth of material exported.

The enormous development of our manufactured exports is placing the United States in the front rank, and causing much uneasiness among the iron and steel men of England. The Americans are pushing them in all European markets, and even in their own country. The English railways are placing orders for American locomotives. American bridge builders are making the bridges for the great Russian railway. The situation is all that can be desired, and our exports are devoloping by the excellence of our products, while they are as cheap, all things considered, as any with which they compete.

LET THEM STAY.

A special from Manila says that some four thousand of the American volunteers who are about to be mustered out of the service, will ask the government to give them their discharges there, in order that they may remain in the Philippines. They are convinced that there are rare opportunities in the islands for men of push and energy, and they wish to take advantage of them.

There is no reason to anticipate refusal. The government will no doubt be glad to favor the plans of these men. An infusion of Yankee go-aheaditiveness will be an excellent thing for the colony. As one American observer at Manila puts it, "the Philippines are all right, but the chief obstacle to their development is the people themselves." They lack the qualities essential to progressive citizenship. The example of 4,000 hustling, wide-awake Americans may spur them on in the path of progress.

Since July 1, 1898, the United States has exported 208,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 210,000,000 bushels for the same period beginning July 1, 1897. Europe never before took so much of this grain from the United States in any equal periods in our history. The prospect is that the present year will see a wheat export trade of at least equal magnitude.

TO CLUB RAISERS.

There are hundreds of our readers who annually obtain for us clubs of three months' subscribers. We invite all who will take an interest in the matter to write us for our special three months' terms. This year we limit the time to June and July only, but the price and agents' terms are the best we have ever offered.

HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

Several Eastern papers have been endeavoring to raise the sectional cry in the Speakership contest. They turned the facts around, and asserted that the West was sectional in supporting Henderson. This was an assumption that he had no strength in the East. But the solid Massachusetts and New Jersey delegations, with many individual representatives from other Eastern states, have voluntarily ranged themselves as supporters of General Henderson, thus silencing that cry. He now has more than a majority of the Republican members enrolled under his banner. Unless something unlooked-for intervenes, the one-legged veteran of the Civil War will be Mr. Reed's successor in the Speaker's chair when the Fifty-sixth Congress organizes.

David B. Henderson, of Dubuque, Iowa, was born in Scotland March 14, 1840. He came when a child to the United States with his parents, and was educated in Iowa. He studied and practiced law until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in a regiment of Iowa volunteers. He was a first lieutenant when he lost his leg, and although discharged at the time, returned to the service as colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa, with which he remained until the war was over. He is a lawyer and has been a member of the House in eight successive Congresses, in the last of which he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He is an able parliamentarian and a good speaker.

General Arthur MacArthur, whose achievements in the Philippines have been so meritorious, had, as many of The Blade readers may not know, a brilliant civil war record. He was less than sixteen years old when the war broke out, but at eighteen he was decorated with a medal of honor and at nineteen he had risen to the permanent command of a fighting regiment. At the close of the conflict he entered the regular army as a second lieutenant, and five months afterward attained the rank of captain. It was as brigadier-general of volunteers that he went to the Philippines, and for his services at the capture of Manila in August that he received his present rank of major general. He is not yet fifty-four years old.

The peace conference at The Hague is doing effective work along the line of arbitrament of international differences—at least those in which the alienation of territory or the national honor is not involved. The indications are that Russia will join the United States and Great Britain in this move, including the necessary feature of a permanent tribunal.

The Philippines are the habitat of a cousin of the gold bug. It is an ant which prefers paper money to any other food.

Jerry Simpson says Peffer will now sink into obscurity. Very probably; but Jerry will have his company down there.

The longest route appears to be Admiral Dewey's shortest way home.

Ohio has drawn the lines for next year's battle.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In the Philippines.

There is a renewal of activity, despite the rains, in the Philippines. The war is to be pushed to its only posssible ending—the surrender of the Filipinos and the collapse of the insurrection. Very many of us here in America have heard so much about the war in the Philippines that we have come, insensibly, to think of the Filipino insurgents as if they were a nation, independent and with an established government; this has been the attitude especially of those who have been opposed to the war, and who have been calling on the administration to change its policy, to withdraw, to cease fighting, to inaugurate peace. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a Filipino government; there never has been.

When we drove Spain away from the Philippines we destroyed the only existing government there; when we agreed to pay Spain $20,000,000 we gave that sum in exchange for the last remnant of Spain's authority in the islands. It is, therefore, quite impossible that we can now recognize in the slightest degree the right of the Filipinos to make terms, as a government. They claim to have established a republic, to have governmental officers and a congress, but we have steadily refused to recognize these, and have treated the Filipinos who have been fighting us as rebels. Unconditional surrender is the best that can be offered; when that is accepted and peace is restored it will be time enough for the United States to show how generous it can be.

If the Filipinos will be wise enough to cease the useless struggle; if they will have faith enough to rely on our good intentions, then we believe the future of the Philippines is very bright. A government will arise in which the natives will have a large share, in which American officers will be in the minority, with functions which will be largely advisory. The industries so long neglected by the Spaniards will spring into full usefulness; the ravages of the late struggle will be repaired, schools will be erected, law and order established, and the Filipinos themselves will come to bless the day when the United States authority became supreme.

Dreyfus to Be Re-tried.

On Saturday, June 3, the court of cassation at Paris rendered a verdict in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case and ordered a new court martial, to sit at Rennes, sixty miles from Nantes, for the trial of the prisoner. The decision says the prisoner is to be retried on the following question:

"Is Dreyfus guilty of having in 1894 practiced machinations or of having had communication with a foreign power or its agents with the view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of war with France?"

The audience received the decision with cries of "Vive la justice! Vive la loi!" These mean, "Hurrah for justice! Hurrah for the law!"

Justice to Dreyfus.

But what a turning of the eternal mill-wheels there has been! Let us look back four and a half years, to December, 1894. Dreyfus was on trial, on forged and perjured charges, before a packed tribunal. The detailed statement of his alleged acts, laid before the court, was prepared by Du Paty de Clam. The inquisitorial examination was conducted by Du Paty de Clam. When a witness ventured to say a word in Dreyfus' favor he was furiously attacked and denounced by Du Paty de Claim. At every point where the prosecution seemed to be halting or the defence to be gaining ground, Du Paty de Clam intervened. It was Du Paty de Clam here, there and everywhere, until Dreyfus was moved to exclaim that he seemed to be conducting the whole case.

How is it now? Look at the situation: Esterhazy in exile. Henry dead by his own hand, du Paty de Clam in prison, and generals more guilty than they trembling in the face of approaching doom. From London Esterhazy confesses that he wrote the famous bordereau, which has figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case. In the confession, he denounced the French army as a set of scoundrels, who would stop at nothing to further their ends.

Madness has had its play. Now justice dawns. The light which Zola demanded in his famous letter of accusation is dawning upon France. It fell upon Henry and he perished. It has fallen upon Du Paty de Clam, and he is in the old cell of Dreyfus. And just beyond are others, partners or culpably willing dupes of that chief engineer of iniquity upon whom the same deadly rays will fall. Great names and high stations will not avail to screen them. Zola returns to France in triumph. The hope of every friend of justice is that the new trial of Dreyfus will result in his triumphant vindication.

Bryan's Pronunciamento.

Bryan has just declared in Louisville that the issue of the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio "can not be laid aside or surrendered." He is determined to keep silver at the front. This is pleasing news to the Republicans. They are particularly desirous that the Democrats next year make a silver declaration like that of 1896, and that they renominate the 1896 candidate. If the Democrats do this favor the Republicans will guarantee to do the rest of the business themselves. In any case the outlook for a bigger Republican victory in 1900 than the one gained in 1896 is exceedingly bright.

The Dewey Home.

Read Admiral Upshur (retired) explains that his suggestion for the erection of a home for Admiral Dewey did not contemplate making it a personal gift, but to be the home of the head of the navy. Admiral Dewey will reach the age of retirement this year; but the act creating him an admiral exempts him from compulsory retirement on reaching the age limit and allows him to retain his position until he voluntarily retires.

Marchand at Paris.

Major Marchand shouts for the republic. He is an idol at this moment, but he is not a conspirator. There is nothing of the Boulanger about this hero of the day. Possibly he may drop out of notice in France in a week. France is a country of lightning-like emergencies and disappearances. The zenith of popularity and the nadir of oblivion often jostle each other in the career of the same individual in that country. The thing which happens to-day may not have been prefigured yesterday. Neither yesterday nor to-day necessarily gives a clew as to what will take place to-morrow. It is a favorable fact for France, however, that its idol of the hour is neither a featherhead nor an adventurer. Marchand seems to be a man of balance. A nation which honors such men as these, and which has many of them to honor, is safe.

Laurier's Admission.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, in his haste to exculpate Canada from the charge of unreasonably blocking an impending settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, made an admission as to the legality of the American contention that will be useful in future negotiations. The American contention is, he says, "that the boundary line should be so placed as to place in American territory the strip of territory which was given to Russia by the treaty of 1825 beyond and above all head water." That strip of territory was occupied by Russia for fifty years, and has been occupied by the United States for twenty-four years—without dispute. The Canadian demand for that strip is an afterthought prompted by the need of an outlet for the newly discovered gold region to the Pacific. It may be noted in this connection that the Venezuelan treaty provides that fifty years' occupancy of territory shall constitute a valid title, not to be questioned by the tribunal of arbitration.

Spain Sells Islands.

The Queen Regent announced in the cortes on June 2 that practically all of Spain's remaining insular possessions had been ceded to Germany. The cession embraces the remainder of the Ladrones, the Carolines and the Pelew islands. The matter is discussed editorially elsewhere on this page.

Business Situation.

Legitimate business conditions show no important change. In a few lines some hesitation on the part of buyers, due to the crop uncertainties, is reported, but so far this does not appear to have assumed anything like a serious phase. The influences which make for improvement still far outnumber those of an adverse nature which have crept into the situation, and in consequence the prevailing sentiment continues to be an optimistic one.

The first engagement of gold for export since 1897 was reported last week, $1,000,000 having been taken by one of the large New York banks for shipment to London. Sterling rates have for some time been hovering close to the shipping point, and it is stated that the engagement is an ordinary exchange operation. The announcement, however, occasioned no uneasiness whatever, and even the stock markets ignored it. The idea prevails that conditions just now are all against any important outflow of gold, and that such amounts as are likely to be shipped can well be spared. In view of the enormous gold supply held by this country at present and the continued strong foreign demand for American goods the fact that exchange rates have temporarily gone to the shipping point by reason of special conditions is being treated with indifference.

Wheat Prices.

Activity and strength were the general characteristics of the wheat market the past week, the chief reason for which was the continued unfavorable reports of the growing crop of the fall-sown grain. Such information as is obtainable concerning the prospects for the coming crops in the countries of Europe contiguous to the Black Sea and the Danube also contributed to the rising tendency of prices. In that region is raised a large portion of the wheat required by Austria, Germany and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, which surplus-producing territory has suffered terribly from a protracted drought, if the information received from there is not exaggerated.

If, unfortunately, no flaw should be discovered in the testimony concerning such serious damage to winter wheat as is being claimed, it is comforting to the business world to be assured on similar evidence that the prospect for a fine crop of spring wheat could hardly be better than it is. The crops of corn and oats are likewise in promising shape, although the season is somewhat late, and while the abandonment of so many wheat fields has entailed heavy loss upon their cultivators, the latter will not entirely lose the use of the land, seeing that most of it has been resown to oats, corn or spring wheat, according to the locality and suitability of the soil.

THE CAPTURED CRUISER, REINA MERCEDES.

The Reina Mercedes is the most considerable trophy of the war in the form of captured ships, the original hope of saving the Cristobal Colon, if not others of Cervera's squadron, having vanished. We have, it is true, about a dozen Spanish vessels besides those that were destroyed, but they are mostly small. Thus the Alvarado and Sandoval are a pair of little Clydebank-built 100-ton steel gunboats. Of Dewey's captures the sister ships Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, now being fitted out at Hong Kong, are of 1,040 tons and the Don Juan de Austria of 1,152, while the Manila, of 1,909 tons, is an iron transport.

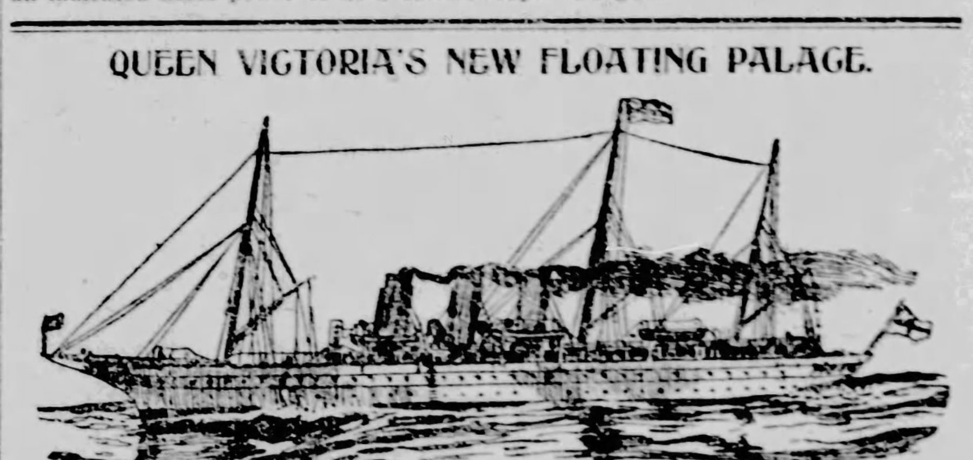
The Reina Mercedes is a sister ship of the cruisers Reina Christina, destroyed by Admiral Dewey at Manila, and the Alfonso XII. She is of steel, and was built at Cartagena in 1887. She is of 3,090 tons displacement, 278 feet 10 inches long, and 42 feet 7 inches beam, and draws 18 feet 5 inches of water. The cruiser has an indicated horse power of 3,700, carries six 16-pounder and two 7-pounder Hotchkiss guns and several rapid fire guns, and is credited with a speed of 14 knots at natural draught and 17.5 at forced draught. She carried 370 officers and men.

Spain sent the Reina Mercedes to Cuba at the beginning of the war. She entered Santiago harbor April 25, 1898. She did not attempt to escape with Cervera's squadron, but was sunk at the entrance of the harbor two days later by the Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas and Vesuvius while her crew were trying to scuttle her to prevent any of the American vessels from entering.

She was raised by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company on March 2, and will be refitted at the Portsmouth navy yard.

In comparison the Reina Mercedes is much like the protected cruiser Atlanta, which has a displacement of 3,000 tons, an indicate horse power of 4,030, a speed of 15.6 knots, and carries two 6-pounders, four 3-pounders, two Gatlings and several rapid fire guns.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW FLOATING PALACE.



The Victoria and Albert, Queen Victoria's new yacht, just launched at Pembroke, is unique among yachts, being, as it is, the largest of its kind of craft in the world. This new royal pleasure boat is as large as the United States cruiser Baltimore, and beside it William K. Vanderbilt's great yacht Valiant is only a moderately sized ship. The imperial German yacht Hohenzollern is by no means as spacious and bulky as the fine vessel of the emperor's royal grandmother. The Victoria and Albert was built at the government dockyard in Pembroke. Her keel was laid down December 23, 1897, and parliament appropriated nearly $4,500,000 for the work. The total cost will be fully that sum.

The dimensions of the new yacht are: Length, 380 feet; beam, 50 feet; draft, 18 feet, and her displacement is 4,600 tons. The hull is steel, wood-sheathed and covered with copper. There are double bottoms, three funnels and two masts. Two sets of triple-expansion four-cylinder engines drive twin screws with a horse power of 11,000, derived from eighteen Belleville boilers. This locomotive apparatus will develop a speed of twenty knots an hour. The royal cabins are placed amidship on the main deck. In the upper deck aft is a roomy pavilion and over this is the promenade deck. This floating palace will be handled by a crew of 278 men and officers, the pick among the best sailors in Great Britain.

DEWEY MEMORIAL HALL, NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

Vermont, the native state of Admiral Dewey, is about to erect a beautiful and lasting monument in honor of her famous son. This will be in the form of an addition to Norwich University at Northfield, and will be known as Dewey Memorial Hall. Plans for the building, which is estimated to cost $100,000, have been already prepared, and contributions are requested from all citizens of the Green Mountain State.

The structure will consist of a central hall, hextagonal in shape, and two wings. This hall is the main feature of the design, being one story higher than the wings and supporting a circular dome, open from the ground floor to the ceiling. Opposite the entrance will be a grand staircase leading to a gallery on a level with the second floor.

Above the entrance which will be classically framed in Ionic columns, will be carved a design emblematic of the navy, flanked on either side with tablets bearing appropriate inscriptions. On the wall there will be spaces provided for historical documents and memorial inscriptions, and in the center of the hall, directly in front of the grand staircase, a bronze statue of the gallant admiral will be placed.

PHYSICAL SIGNS OF LONG LIFE.

T. W. Warner, who has made a specialty of biometry, or life-measurement, has reduced to a few simple rules the results of his long and profound study of the subject.

The head of a person whose life will be long will be large in proportion to the body. The hair coarse and abundant, will cover a large portion of the head, and will not fall out early. The orifice of the ear will be low, noticeably low, indicating a large brain—not necessarily great intelligence, but large in the region of the cerebellum, which portion controls the involuntary movements of the body, such as the beat of the heart, the movement of the stomach and the respiration.

The eyes would generally be set far under the heavy eyebrows. Light hazel is the color most favorable to longevity.

The mouth will most often be straight, possibly drooping at the corners. The chin should be heavy and the jaw square. If a man, the beard will be heavy and coarse. Hair is always to be found all over the body of a person so constituted as to live long.

The nostrils are most important. Those that are large and open indicate large, healthy lungs, while small, half closed nostrils indicate small or weak or poorly developed lungs.

The torso or body of the fortunate individual destined to long life is noticeably thick and long, making room for large lungs, heart and digestive apparatus.

That these organs must be large is of great importance; in fact, their size is the key to the whole theory.

The large torso gives the person the appearance of being tall while sitting and short while standing. The legs and arms will be short in proportion to the abdomen. The palm of the hand is long, thick and red in color. The fingers most often will be short and thick. Each may be told by the fingernails. Small triangular nails or long oblong ones are never found on very old people.

The cuticle is a criterion of longevity, particularly the skin on the thigh, where the circulation is the poorest at the surface. On the short-lived person the skin of the thigh is dull and dry, almost parchment-like in character and color. When pinched it shows but little elasticity.

But on the thigh of one whose chances of long life are good the skin is elastic, quite sensitive and firm and white in appearance.

Prof. Warner's system is to judge by the external appearance of a man's body of the size and power of his vital organs.

Large organs are necessary to long life. With a large, strong heart, the circulation will be good, and each portion of the body will receive the abundant blood necessary to restore the continually wasting tissue.

If the lungs are large and the inhalation deep, the blood will receive all the oxygen essential to its duties. If the digestive apparatus is large the food will spread over a greater area and be more completely exposed to the digestive fluids.

Long-lived persons are seldom as heavy eaters as others of their size, so that less food is spread over greater intestinal area than in the average case, insuring more nearly perfect digestion.

If the skin is firm and moist it shows that the pores are throwing off the waste of the body as they should.

Publishers' Column.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PICTURES

To meet the demand of our subscribers for pictures of some of the leading battles of the Spanish-American war, we have secured the following list:

Rear Admiral Dewey's Great Naval Battle off Cavite in Manila Bay.

Battle of Las Guasimas, near Santiago, June 24, 1898.

Capture of El Caney, El Paso and fortifications of Santiago, July 1 and 2, 1898.

Group Picture—Our Great American Naval Heroes.

Battle of Manila, July 31, 1898.

These pictures are on good paper, size 22x28 inches, and printed in colors. Our price, postpaid by mail, is 50c each, or 3 for $1.25. The group picture of naval heroes is especially fine and should be in every home.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Every G. A. R. reader of The Blade will find the following a valuable picture to add to their collection of mementoes of the great civil war. It should have a place in every G. A. R. hall in the country:

Equestrian Group of Prominent Union and Confederate Generals and Statesmen, as they appeared during the late civil war, 1861-1865.

The above picture contains, on one sheet, 28x42, the correct portraits of 20 Union and 20 Confederate Generals on horseback in military uniform; also the bust portraits of 6 Union and 6 Confederate Statesmen of note.

Price, 75 cents.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Oho.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons $1.25
½ dozen teaspoons .... .85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks 2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks 1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks 2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks 1.15
½ dozen table knives 2.25
1 dozen table knives 4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1116—LURLINE FROCK.

Sizes for 6 and 8 years only. Of all the frocks for the small girl, the "sailor" is the most popular. It allows perfect freedom, and is so easily made. Many changes may be made by finishing the plastron for the front and sailor collar separately. Dark blue serge, which is the favorite material, was selected for this model, trimmed with white mohair braid. It is also popular for cotton fabrics, such as pique, galatea and duck. It

is especialy pretty in dark blue linen trimmed in white, light blue or red, and the natural colored linens are very smart when combined with red or light blue. Collars and plastrons of washable fabrics are worn with the woolen frocks.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1417—DEBORAH FROCK.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. An excellent pattern for a little frock is here portrayed. The skirt, which is full both back and front, is set on a short round yoke. The yoke may be of all over embroidery, lace, tucking, or of insertion and tucking. Light weight woolen, silk

and cotton fabrics may be selected for this model. When made of wool the yoke may be of the same material finished with feather-stitched tucks, or bands of flat trimming. The frock reaches just to the knees and is finished with a deep hem; a few tucks just above the hem are quite effective as well as useful, as they may be let out at any time.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

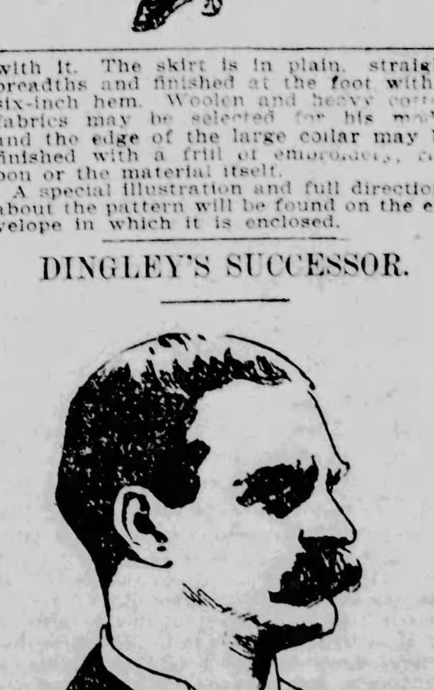
NO. 1177—ADMIRAL FROCK.

Sizes for 6 and 8 years. A pretty, easily made frock, suitable for any of the materials generally employed for dresses for little girls of six and eight years. The blouse is made slightly full, opening over a plain vest. The broad sailor collar, vest and small collar may be of the same material as the blouse and skirt, or of some fabric contrasting or harmonizing

with it. The skirt is in plain, straight breadths and finished at the foot with a six-inch hem. Woolen and heavy cotton fabrics may be selected for his model and the edge of the large collar may be finished with a frill of embroidery, ribbon or the material itself.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DINGLEY'S SUCCESSOR.



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, Of Rockland, Me.

News of the Week.

MARION CLARK FOUND.

Abducted Child Restored to Her Parents.

Garnerville, N. Y., June 2.—Marion Clark, the 21-months-old child kidnaped from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clark, of New York City, on May 21, was discovered two miles south of Sloatsburg, a village about eight miles from here, yesterday afternoon. She was found at a farm house of Charles Youmans, and was in the custody of Mrs. Jennie Wilson, who took the baby to that place during the early part of last week. Mrs. Wilson was accompanied by her husband, and stated to Mrs. Youmans that she wanted board for the little girl for the summer.

As soon as the notices of the abduction

MARION CLARK: STOLEN MAY 21; FOUND JUNE 1.

reached the neighborhood the people began to suspect that the child was Marion Clark. They felt positive of it because the child wore the same clothes as at the time when she was stolen.

Deputy Sheriff Charleston, taking his clues from pictures of the child and the descriptions given him by people who saw her went to the Youman's farm house and found Mrs. Wilson.

The officer produced a warrant, arrested the woman and demanded information as to the whereabouts of the child. At this Mrs. Wilson weakened and made a confession. The baby was then produced, and the sheriff took both prisoner and child to Magistrate Herbert at West Haverstraw.

Mrs. Wilson refuses to make a full statement. She is the daughter of Mrs. J. J. McNally, of Goshen, N. Y.

Marion Clark, the child, is in good health.

Arthur Clark, the father of the abducted baby, arrived here last evening, and immediately identified the child found in the custody of Mrs. Wilson as his lost Marion.

Later in the day a deputy sheriff arrested James Wilson who claimed to be the husband of Jennie Wilson and both were locked up on the charge of abduction. Mr. Clark left with little Marion for New York last evening.

New York, June 2.—Arthur Clark, the father of the abducted child, accompanied by Chief of Police Devery and Captain McClusky, arrived in this city about 10:30 o'clock last night, bringing back the 21-minths-old child which had

MRS. ARTHUR W. CLARK.

been missing for twelve days. Hundreds of people were gathered before the Clark house, and the party with the baby had to struggle through the frantic crowd. There was continuous cheering from the people banked around the carriage as it drove up to the door, and in spite of efforts of the police to keep the sidewalks clear the child was almost suffocated in the crush of people pressing forward.

New York, June 3.—The World this morning says:

Carrie Jones, the nurse who had charge of little Marion Clarke, was arrested at Summit, N. J., last night.

Her real name is Bella Anderson. In a confession last night she said that she had been a party to the abduction, that she had been led into the scheme by George Beauregard Barrow and his wife Jennie, who told her she would get half of any ransom paid for the return of the child. She was poor, tired of hard work and wanted money.

New York, June 5.—The examination of George B. Barrow, alias James Wilson, and his wife, charged with abducting Marian Clark, was to have taken place at Garnerville this morning but it has been deferred until 2 p. m. Irving Brown, counsel for the accused, said to-day:

"We don't expect any sensational features at this hearing but merely a simple rehearsal of the crime and the capture. My clients would rather be tried here than in New York and I bieieve we can mete out as thorough justice here as in New York county."

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Rise in Pig Iron Will Give Miners More Than in Six Years.

Birmingham, Ala., June 5.—The pig iron market in this district, which has been active for some time took another feverish turn in the last two days, and an advance from 75 cents to $1 is noted. No. 1 foundry was quoted on Thursday at $12.50. Friday morning $13 was asked. A quarter was added in the afternoon, and Saturday a local small lot purchaser was asked $13.50 a ton. The demand is greater than the production.

The committee representing the miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel company Saturday examined the book to ascertain the selling prices of pig iron, their contract being based on pig iron prices, and as a result ten thousand coal miners will get an advance of 2½ cents on the ton, making the wages 50 cents a ton, the highest price paid in six years in this state. The miners will arrange a new scale this month, and it is believed no trouble will be experienced in making the new schedule.

Sword for Funston.

Topeka, Kas., June 5.—Six hundred dollars has been collected for the Gen. Funston sword fund and an order will at once be placed with an eastern house for this sword. It is to be specially made and completed at once, to be ready for presentation on Gen. Funston's return from Manila.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

SPANISH ISLANDS CEDED.

Extraordinary Guarantee Given by Germany to Spain.

Berlin, June 3.—The announcement of the cession of the Caroline and other islands to Germany by Spain, met with a most favorable reception here. The papers which commented upon it laid stress on the success of German policy, which, it is pointed out, accomplishes now what Prince Bismarck was unable to do in 1885.

The arrangement, however, requires the sanction of the reichstag, which will fix the price.

Washington, June 3.—The opinion here is that Spain has made a very good bargain in the price she obtains for the Pacific islands. The cash compensation is about equal to the sum of $5,000,000 in United States money, which, it is believed, would alone be full compensation. But in addition, the guarantys afforded by Germany, are regarded as extraordinary.

The permission to Spain to retain three coaling stations, and above all, the undertaking to protect these in time of war are certainly of great value. In fact, it is said the undertaking to protect the coaling stations for Spain, may be regarded as in a sense committing Germany to an alliance with Spain, for it is conceivable that to execute the guaranty Germany may be placed in a position where she must go to war for Spain's sake. The concession that Spain may enjoy favored treatment in trade with Germany and her colonies is said to be of value so far as the mother country is concerned but of little importance in respect to the colonies of Germany. Spain has never been able to make any headway in trade with colonies on even terms with Germany, and even where she held sovereignty, as in the case of the Carolines, German trade interests took the lead.

It is said at the State department that our government is not in the way to be advised officially of this transaction, until perhaps Ambassador White at Berlin, reports it to the department as an item of information. The reason for this is that the transfer nominally concerns nobody save the two parties to it; there being no dispute as to the title of Spain and her right to make a transfer and no questions as to spheres of influence or any of the latter day niceties of diplomatic meddling to warrant the interference of third parties.

It is said that the United States might have acquired the islands some time ago on practically the same terms. Certainly, as to the Carolines, we might have had possession of Ualan, the pearl of the

ISLANDS CEDED BY SPAIN TO GERMANY.

group, and perhaps all of the islands in exchange for $1,000,000 cash and exceptional trade rights for Spanish trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. During the peace conference at Paris, the American commissioners offered the million for Ualan, and the trade was under way, when it was broken off through the additional demand by Spain for favored treatment in trading with Cuba and Porto Rico. These terms correspond in a measure with those demanded of Germany, and having declined them ourselves, it is not believed that we have any right to object to the cession to another nation.

Washington, June 3.—The announcement at Madrid, in the speech from the throne to the cortes, that Spain had ceded the Caroline islands an Pelew and the Marianne was received with surprise here. The cession marks the relinquishment of Spanish possessions in the far east, save the island of Fernando and dependencies on the African coast.

The dispatch containing the news was shown to the German embassy officials, but Ambassador Von Hollebon said that he had received no information as to the cession, and the German foreign office had not communicated the facts to him. Reports have been current from time to time that Spain was figuring on a transfer of sovereignty of the Carolines, and that Germany had made overtures looking to their acquisition in the extension of her colonial possessions.

German interests in the Carolines are, relatively, extensive, and have been fostered by a provision of the Pope's award, he, as arbiter, awarding sovereignty to Spain, but reserved to the German government special trade facilities.

The Marianne islands, which go with the Carolines and Palos in the cession, of course, do not include Guam, over which the American flag now flies. Including Guam, the Mariannes, the Carolines and Paloas have a total area of about 1,000 English square miles and a combined population of about 45,000 people.

Madrid, May 3.—Germany, it is announced, pays 25,000,000 pesetas for the Caroline, Pelew and Marianne Islands. Spain retains three coaling stations, one in each group, and Germany undertakes to defend these stations in case of war. Germany, in addition, grants Spain the most favored nation treatment in Germany and in the colonial islands.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Their Splendid and Harmonious Convention Last Week.

Columbus, O., June 2.—The state Republican convention, which closed this afternoon, was an exciting one. There were no less than eight candidates for the nomination for governor; there were several candidates for nearly every other place on the ticket; and the rivalry was very keen. Moreover, of the 813 delegates in the convention, the seats of no less than 113 were contested. But the nominations were made without bitterness; the ticket is a strong one, and the Ohio Republicans, instead of being divided and demoralized, are united and enthusiastic.

George J. Nash, the candidate for governor, is 45 years old, resides at Columbus, is a lawyer by profession, has served as prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, as attorney general of the state, and as a member of the supreme court. During four campaigns he has been chairman of the state committee. He is a very able man, is well known to the people of Ohio and has their confidence. The candidate for lieutenant governor, John A. Caldwell, lives in Cincinnati, is 46 years old, is a lawyer, and served in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. W. D. Guilbert, the candidate for auditor, and Frank Huffman, the candidate for member of the board of public works, were renominated, one good term deserving another. Judge Bradbury, Treasurer Campbell and Attorney General Monnett were candidates for third terms, but were set aside, a third nimination not being usual in Ohio. Their successors are able and popular men.

WORCESTER TALKS,

False Reports From Manila Are Roughly Handled.

Chicago, June 5.—The Times-Herald this morning publishes a cable dispatch direct from Dean C. Worcester, a member of the American commission now in the Philippines. Worcester, having been apprised of the malicious misrepresentation and aspersion of the conduct of the war in the Philippines, indulged in by the ultra anti-expansionist journals, comes back with a complete refutation of their charges. Under date of Manila, June 3, he says:

The statements made by the New York Evening Post, in an editorial published April 17, and similar statements published in the Springfield Republican, are in the main grossly exaggerated, and in some cases they are absolutely false.

An instance of the latter kind is the story of Anthony Michaea, who is reported as saying that we bombarded a place called Malabon, and then went in and killed every native we met—men, women and children.

I was personally present on the occasion in question. The truth of the matter is that Malabon was never bombarded, despite the fact that it was in easy reach from the fleet and the field guns. The town had been abandoned by the natives before our approach, except for a lot of sharpshooters, who had positions in a swamp on the outskirts.

One Hotchkiss and one 3.2-inch gun were fired on them. Our troops first moved to the north without entering the town. The insurgents were driven out the following day while trying to burn the place. No women or children were killed; there were none to be killed.

I have personally inspected all battlefields from Caloocan to Malolos. Once I was on the field before the wounded were removed, and repeatedly I was there before the dead were buried. I never saw a single woman or child wounded or dead. I have found, on the contrary, wounded rebels whose injuries had been dressed by American surgeons before the firing had ceased, and who had also been provided with food and water.

The insurgent wounded were brought to Manila and tended in our hospitals, or even taken care of in private hospitals, the government paying all the expenses.

When cured the wounded can hardly be driven away. All the prisoners are well fed and well treated, and many say they are glad they have had the experience and learned to know the Americans. The released prisoners and the recovered wounded are our best missionaries, but many of them are unwilling to return to their own people.

It is absolutely false that any order was ever issued looking toward the killing of men who might be captured. The American soldiers have repeatedly taken prisoners under circumstances affording abundant excuse for killing, with the provocation very strong. I know positively that the city guards have been ordered not to fire on soldiers caught looting if it was not practicable to make arrests.

The natives themselves report that the troops have saved property and protected life during the recent operations, and the effect of their conduct has been excellent.

It is a great mistake to suppose we are fighting the Filipinos as a whole. At least 80 per cent of the population detests the war, and the only serious trouble is in a few Tagalog provinces in Luzon. Other provinces in this island are now compelled by the armed force of the insurgents to submit to Tagalog rule. The people in them are praying for the coming of the Americans. The present rulers are hated on account of their robbery and oppression, and even among the Tagalogs the common people want peace.

Aguinaldo and his congress recently appointed a commission empowered to negotiate peace on the terms offered in our proclamation. The military leaders interfered, however, and dissolved the commission.

The war is kept up by a few leaders, and only with the greatest difficulty. The heads of the natives are constantly filled with lies and the wildest tales are circulated by the insurgent leaders. False and slanderous reports are manufactured in Hong Kong and Singapore and scattered broadcast.

The accounts of alleged atrocities printed in American papers are copied by the insurgent press, and cause incalculable harm. They cost good American lives.

Nevertheless, the situation is steadily improving. The war is being most humanely conducted; the hungry are fed; the families of the insurgent leaders are granted protection in Manila, and even allowed to enter through the lines. About two hundred persons are coming daily into the city from the insurgent territory, and thousands are eager to come. Everyone here is working in the interest of justice, order and lasting peace, and all are anxious for the best good of the country and the people. To this end lawlessness must be put down with a firm hand and armed oppression must be made to cease.

DEWEY'S VOYAGE.

He Has Left Hong Kong for Home, Via Singapore.

Hong Kong, June 5.—Admiral Dewey left the Peak Hotel and returned to the Olympia yesterday. This morning he paid farewell calls to Governor General Gascoigne and the commanders of the war ships in the harbor.

The admiral's health has been considerably benefited by his residence at the Peak. He has refused all social invitations and has taken a perfect rest. He appears somewhat haggard from the effects of the continual strain he has been under and of the climate.

Hong Kong, June 6.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There was no demonstration. The weather was wretched. It was blowing and raining hard at the time of the warship's departure.

Consul Wildman remained on the Olympia until the last minute, with a few friends of the admiral, who went on board to bid him farewell. At 4 o'clock sharp the ensign was run up to the peak and a large admiral's flag was hoisted at the main.

Reward for Capture.

Omaha, Neb., June 3.—Northern Pacific officials offer a reward of $1,000 a head for the robbers who held up their train yesterday morning.

HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

He Has More Than Enough Votes to Elect.

Chicago, June 5.—The Record this morning says:

Congressman David B. Henderson, of Iowa, has received enough pledges by telegraph and mail to give him 102 votes in the Republican caucus when it meets in Washington. As 93 votes constitute a majority of the Republican representation in the house, Col. Henderson has nine to the good and more states to hear from. The votes pledged him and those which he has good reason to believe will be promised him in a short time are as follows:

State.	Pledged.	Probable.
Iowa	11	..
Illinois	14	..
Wisconsin	10	..
Minnesota	7	..
Nebraska	2	..
California	3	..
Kentucky	2	..
Maryland	4	..
South Dakota	2	..
Wyoming	1	..
Ohio	14	1
Massachusetts	8	2
New Jersey	2	4
Maine	2	2
Vermont	1	1
Kansas	5	2
Connecticut	1	3
Indiana	3	6
Michigan	5	7
Missouri	..	3
New Hampshire	1	1
North Carolina	1	1
Oregon	..	2
Pennsylvania	..	20
Tennessee	1	1
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	1	1
Total	102	59

The Henderson campaign for the speakership of the national house is a record breaker. It really began in Atlantic City, where the house committee of fifteen Republicans named in caucus to frame a monetary bill, met a few weeks ago. Thomas B. Reed, at that time permitted some of his intimate friends to disclose the fact that he was to retire from the house and go into the law business in New York. Col. Henderson was chairman of the monetary committee and when it was learned that a new speaker would have to be elected it was suggested that Col. Henderson would be the right mant to put in the speaker's chair. On May 7, half a dozen Republican congressman had gathered in Washington. Some of them were Gen Grosvenor, Ohio; F. M. Gillett, Massachusetts; James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, and the other two were men west of the Mississippi river.

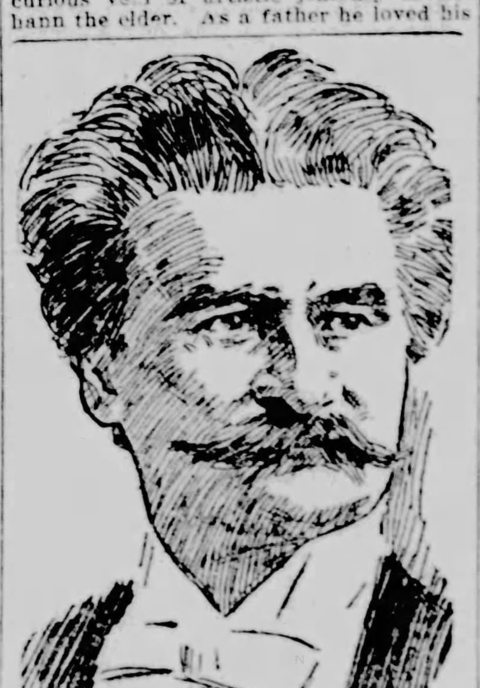
Col. Hendesron said yesterday: "I am elected beyond doubt, for I have more than the required number of votes now and I sit here in this chair with the knowledge that I have not made a single pledge; have not made a single promise of a committeeship, and, what is more, have not been asked to. I know there has been more or less said about promises to this man and that, but such talk was based upon a dense ignorance of the situation. I do not care to talk policy or politics. If I started in on that sort of thing I might make a mistake. My policy will be to do what is right, my politics to be fair to every one. It is eminently proper to have the speaker come from the west, and I think my eastern friends recognized the justice of our claims. It certainly looks that way to me."

JOHANN STRAUSS.

His Melodies Had Made Him Famous the World Over.

Vienna, June 5.—Johann Strauss, the famous composer, whose death occurred Saturday, was born in Vienna, October 25, 1825. He was the eldest and most distinguished of three sons, who followed more or less successfully in their father's footsteps. Yet they did so against their father's protest. Johann, the younger was destined for a business career. He was, however, enabled to study music secretly by the aid of his mother. When only six years old he composed his first waltz ("First Thought"). Carefully instructed in harmony and thorough bass, he was, even as a youngster, a clever violinist.

But until he was eighteen the secret was kept from his father. There was a curious vein of artistic jealousy in Johann the elder. As a father he loved his



JOHANN STRAUSS.

heir apparent, but as a musician he would tolerate no rival and no successor. When, on October 15, 1844, young Johann threw aside all concealment and boldly accepted the position of conductor at Dommayer's, at Hvistsing, near Vienna, the storm broke. The old gentleman left his home and refused for a while to have anything further to do with his recalcitrant family.

But the nineteen-year-old conductor sprang into immediate success. Vienna admired his audacity. The young heir apparent had a party as enthusiastic as his royal father. He showed his appreciation of the latter by conducting his famous "Lorelei" waltzes, and followed these by a number of his own compositions.

Johann I. died in 1849. Then Johann II. joined together his father's orchestra and his own and made a successful tour in Austria, Poland and Germany. For ten years he undertook the direction of the summer concerts in the Petropaulowski Park at St. Petersburg. Meanwhile, in 1853, he had been the first to introduce fragments of "Lohengrin" in Vienna, and later on it was he who first played portions of the "Meistersinger in the same year.

While thus showing appreciation and forethought, he did not neglect his own original talents. He wrote in all some five hundred waltzes, of which The Beautiful Danube, the Thousand and One Nights, the Roses from the South, and Wine, Women and Song were among the most successful. He also produced a number of light operettas. The best known are Indigo and The Forty Thieves (1871), The Carnival in Rome (1873), Die Fledermaus (1874), Cagliostro, Prince Methuselah, The Merry War and The Queen's Lace Handkerchief. His single effort in the line of regular opera, Ritter Pazmann, achieved only success d'estime, when produced at the Imperial opera house, in Vienna, in 1893.

From 1863 to 1870 Johann had held the much coveted position of Court Ball Musical Director to the Emperor of Austria. This he resigned in the latter year to his brother, Eduard, in order to devote himself to composition. He had also made public appearances in London and in Paris.

Strauss was thrice married, but he leaves no children of his own. A stepdaughter, whom he adopted, survives him.

$100.00 in Gold Free.

A	E	E	F
H	I	I	L
M	O	R	S
S	S	T	T

WAR PUZZLE.

We will give **$100.00 in Gold** to any *person who will arrange the 16 letters printed in the square to the left into three names* denoting **three well-known Generals** of the **United States Army** during the **Spanish War.** *Remember we do not want one cent of your money.* There is only one condition, which will take less than one hour of your time, which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. In making the three names, *the letters can only be used as many times as they appear and no letter can be used which does not appear.* **After you have found** the *three correct names,* you will have *used every letter* in the sixteen *exactly* as many times as it appears. **The money will be paid July 15, 1899.** Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the $100.00 will be equally divided. **We make this liberal offer** so people with whom we have never before done business will take an interest in whatever future offers we may make. We wish to make a friend of every reader of this paper in the **United States** and **Canada. Try and Win.** If you make the *three names* and **send them to us at once,** *who knows* but what you will get the **gold?** Anyway, *we do not want any money from you,* and a contest like this is *very interesting.* As soon as we receive your answer we will at once write and notify you if you have won the **prize.** We hope you will, as *we shall give the $100.00 away anyway.* Do not delay. Write at once.

THE PREMIER CO., 345 WASHINGTON STREET, Contest Dept. 59 BOSTON, MASS.

A $50 BICYCLE FOR $27

BLADE BICYCLE, MODEL 1—Gentlemen's Wheel.

IT LEADS THEM ALL.

THE

Toledo Blade Bicycle

Shipped to any part of the United States by freight for only...... **$27.00.**

LADIES' OR GENTS'.

THE BLADE BICYCLE is a handsome, reliable wheel, equipped for business and comfort. It is especially recommended for an all around road wheel. It is built to stand hard usage, and will never disappoint the rider.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICE this season is mainly in the quality of tires used, although other parts of the wheel have been greatly improved. The Blade Bicycle, this season, will be equipped with only the highest grade Morgan & Wright double tube guaranteed tires. The pedals, pedal cranks, hubs, and in fact every part of the Blade Bicycle have been so improved as to make it a perfect high grade 1899 model. We offer this wheel to our readers with an absolute guarantee at a really wholesale price. We know that wheels can now be purchased for much less than the price at which we offer ours, but please remember before investing in a cheap wheel that quality should be considered rather than price, and an absolute guarantee rather than none at all.

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE Our contract with the factory this season is so binding that we can give our readers an absolute guarantee which covers every part of the wheel. Our guarantee is so complete that it should remove all hesitation in placing an order without being able to first personally inspect the wheel. We guarantee the Blade Bicycle for the entire riding season of 1899, whereas the Association guarantee is only for 60 days.

The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of wheel.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Frame—22-inch (options 24 and 26), 1¼-inch seamless steel tubing, flush joints, hanger dropped 2½ inches, 28-inch wheels. Ladies', 22-inch (options 20 and 24-inch).
Steering Head—5½ inches, 1⅜ inches in diameter. Ladies', 7½-inch.
Crown—Arched, nickeled.
Cranks—6½-inch forged, improved two-piece pattern, left crank detachable, right crank and axle in one piece.
Tread—5 inches.
Saddle—Mesinger (Wheeler pattern), or Brown style padded.
Gear—74 2-3 (24x9), 70 (20x8), 77 (22x8), 68 (22x9), 84 (24x8). Ladies', 70 (20x8), option (3, 20x9).
Chain—Indianapolis 3-16 inch.
Pedals—Rat-trap or combination.
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Inclose to us a postoffice money order, or draft on New York or Chicago, or express money order for $27.00. Give the name, postoffice address, and also shipping address of the person to whom we shall send the wheel. We shall ship by freight.

State particularly whether you want Model 1 or Model 2. Make order in accordance with specifications named above, as we cannot supply anything different.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

HIGH GRADE JUVENILE WHEELS.

20 inch wheel, 15 inch frame $20.00
24 inch wheel, 17 inch frame 21.00
26 inch wheel, 18 inch frame 22.50

15 inch frame in 24 inch wheel without extra charge.

Take notice, we do not include the Weekly Blade this year in connection with the wheel. Our readers prefer that we make the lowest price that we can for the wheel alone. $27.00 is cheaper than wheels are sold by large city department stores, and unlike department store wheels, ours are a standard make.

FRANK THOMSON DEAD.

HEAD OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RY. CO. PASSES AWAY.

Philadelphia, June 6.—Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died last evening at his home at Merion, a few miles out of this city. Mr. Thomson had been ill about two weeks. He returned to his home on May 20, from a tour of inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad system, suffering from acute indigestion. He at once took to his bed and placed himself in the hands of his physician. Mr. Thomson

FRANK THOMSON,
Late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

had enjoyed extraordinary good health, and his relatives and friends believed he would soon recover from his indisposition. His death last night was rather sudden and was wholly unexpected. Mr. Thomson was 58 years of age, and since he reached the age of 17 years had been in the service of the great railroad company of which he had been the head during the last two years of his life, he having succeeded to the presidency in 1897 upon the death of George B. Roberts.

Frank Thomson was a railroader from his boyhood. He was born in Chambersburg, Pa., July 5, 1841, and entered the railroad business in the employ of the company of which he was afterwards president, when he was seventeen years of age. His first work was in the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona, and covered the time between 1856 and 1861. He left the services of the company in the latter year, and went into the army, connecting himself with the military railway service, and was assistant to Colonel Thomas A. Scott. In June, 1864, he retired from the army to take a post on as superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia & Erie road, which he held until in March, 1873, when he became superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg. This position he held just one year, when he was again called upon to take another step up the ladder, and in 1874 was made the general manager of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, in which position he remained until 1882, when he was made the second vice president of the road, this being followed in 1888 by his being chosen the first vice president of the road.

His rapid rise was to culminate in his being elected the president of the road, and this came before any one expected it. President Roberts, of that system, died very suddenly the later part of January, 1897. The duties of the office of president at once devolved on Mr. Thomson, and he bore them so bravely and with such skill that at the meeting of the board of directors held February 3, 1897, he was chosen the president.

The deceased leaves two sons and one daughter. His wife died some twelve years ago.

NOTICE.—Great opportunity for capitalists and young men to make a fortune in Gold Mining in the Rocky Mountains. For further information address P. O. Box No. 221, El Dora, Boulder Co., Col.

$500 QUICKLY EARNED selling only authentic "Life and Work of ADMIRAL DEWEY," [illegible] only $1.50. Dewey coming home, creates [illegible] demand, agents making money, credit given, freight paid, Outfit free. Consolidated Book Co. [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

BINDER TWINE.

Farmers wanted as agents.

August Post, Moulton, Iowa.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Written for The Blade.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

BY A. L. BROOKS.

Let us garland the graves where our heroes are sleeping
With flowers, fairest flowers, this morning in May.
Let us stand by the place where Death's sentry is keeping
His watch o'er their tomb, till the great judgment day.
Here calm be their slumber, while over them slowly
We strew the fair flowers, though old eyes grow dim,
As we faltering march by their resting place lowly,
And murmur the prayer that was taught us by Him.

We cannot forget them, though sad years have parted,
Those heroes who fought by our side long ago,
Who left their dear homes and their loved broken hearted,
To fight for their flag in the face of the foe.
Oh, the old flag waves proudly above them to-day
Unblemished, unstained, as they wished it to be—
While from Northland and Southland, this morning in May,
Swells a glad note, a clear note, the cry of the Free!

On hillside, in valley, our comrades are lying,
'Neath the pine tree, 'neath the willow, they rest in the shade;
Though the wind through the branches is moaning, is sighing,
Unheeding they slumber, while o'er them is laid—
Royal roses, white lilies that bloom in the meadows,
Fair flowers that blossom in sunlight and gloom,
Sweet daisies asleep in the dim woodland shadows,
We gather them gently to lay on their tomb.

Bring flowers, bring flowers, the brightest, the rarest,
And garland the graves where our true-hearted sleep;
Strew them gently, so gently, of tokens the fairest,
O'er the low mounds, the green mounds, where fond mourners weep.
Let the still air resound to the roll of the old drum,
'Twill not wake them, they loved it in years that are fled;
Then leave them, not sadly, but proudly, our heroes,
To sleep in the sunlight, our honored, our dead!

New Matamoras, Ohio.

OTHER POINTS OF VIEW

There are two sides to every question. Quite often we forget this fact. We are too prone to see things only from our own point of view, rejecting the possibility of any other. Of one thing we may be quite certain—no one is in possession of the whole truth regarding any of the problems of life. Always there is something to find out—something more to be learned which may, if studied without prejudice, change our convictions. The best things are gained through the maintenance of an open mind, ready to consider any proposition which seems to have the support of even a few thinking and honest people. The heresy of to-day may be a proven truth to-morrow.

I could not help thinking of this while reading a book recently published entitled Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem. It is a report of an investigation made for the Committee of Fifty—that body of thinking men whose names are a guaranty of good faith and sound common sense—by the economic sub-committee. The volume is exceedingly interesting, and it disproves the oft-repeated assertion that with all of the work which has been done by the temperance organizations and by private effort, intemperance is upon the increase everywhere. The most carefully gathered statistics go to prove that less of the crime and pauperism of to-day have their origin in alcoholic drinks than a half or quarter century ago.

This is a most encouraging fact, for it is true that reform of any kind moves forward exactly in proportion as the ideals of a people grow higher. Prohibitory legislation imposes a restraint that is only temporary, good perhaps so far as it goes, but absolutely useless in bringing permanent improvement. That there has been such improvement without general legislation of this sort, shows a growth into higher conditions which means much in all ways for the future of the nation.

I know there are many honest, earnest, zealous temperance workers who do not accord with this view of the matter. They believe in compulsion first and education afterwards. And yet it is certain that whatever direct advance has been made has come from the educational side of the efforts of the great body of men and women identified with this reform—men and women whose noble self-sacrifice in the cause can never be forgotten.

A chapter which again is in opposition to current belief and will challenge opposition is that devoted to the Social Aspects of Saloons in Great Cities. The writer of the report says in one of the opening paragraphs:

"Latterly men have begun to inquire whether, after all, current views have consigned the saloon to its proper place in our social economy. Recognizing in the saloon a social institution ancient in years, flourishing under all conditions, and vital enough to outlive the fiercest assaults from every side, they have raised these questions: If the saloon be but a destroying force in the community, how could it thus long have escaped destruction? Since the saloon remains, is it not palpable that it ministers to deep-rooted wants of men which, so far no other agency supplies, at least not so adequately?"

No attempt is made to give generalizations of the results of studies made in this direction, but a simple statement of the facts obtained. The first is a report of Mr. Ernest Carroll Moore, of the Hull House in Chicago, and what he found will probably be found in most cities. His observations were taken during continuous visits night and day, to the 200 saloons in the Nineteenth ward of that city, and he affirms that in not a single one did "drinking seem to be the most important thing * * * * there was a whole series of activities beside. Of 157 saloons of whose inducements an accurate list was kept, 35 contained chairs and card tables, 92 offered lunch free, in 70 patrons might find papers and an opportunity to read them, 58 contained pool tables, three offered the use of a piano or organ, in two well-equipped gymnasiums were to be found, and one offered the use of a hand-ball court free. * * * The saloon is here, the workingmen's club in which many of his leisure hours are spent, and in which he finds more of the things that approximate luxury than in his home, almost more than he finds in any other public place in the ward."

Mr. Moore goes on to say that in winter the saloon is warm, in summer cool, at night it is brightly lighted, and it is almost always clean. It answers to that "fundamental demand for the society of other fellow beings that the family alone cannot supply." * * * "It not only stands for social opportunity, but also affords the conditions of sociality."

Nor is the saloonkeeper without the pale of the brotherhood of man. He is often temperate, kindly and benevolent. He is as ready to contribute to philanthropic purposes as are other men, and quite as prompt to help in cases of great need. Of course there are low dives and places where is naught but evil, but the majority of the saloons are quiet and orderly as any other place of business.

Such is the gist of Mr. Moore's report and those which follow of New York, Boston, San Francisco, etc., are very similar showing that like conditions exist in all of these places. The chapter closes with a quotation from Professor Walter A. Wyckoff, the author of The Workers who speaks from his large personal experience as one of them. His words are in perfect agreement with the reports already given, but even more forceful in expression. After going over the grounds for his assertion he continues:

"The saloon, as it appears to me, in relation to the wage-earning classes in America, is an organ of high development, adapting itself with singular perfectness to its functions * * * * and if it is to be combated successfully by an institution, this institution must be rooted in natural causes and must minister with equal efficiency to real social needs."

To this emphatic statement, after reviewing the misery caused by the consuming appetite which the frequenting of saloons breeds, he adds that there must be in this opposing force a conscious responsibility for one's fellow men, and having, too, a valid economic basis in yielding profit."

Now what does all this mean? Simply this: The forcible closing of saloons and the war upon saloonkeepers will never bring about the reform which we all hope for. So long as they, and they only, answer to the social needs of men so long will they exist and flourish. Substitutes of an educational or religious character alone cannot cope with them, for the majority do not care to be educated or prayer for, but their present want is entertainment.

The sooner this fact is generally recognized the better, and the thought of possibilities be turned in this direction. Such institutions need not, and should not be a purely philanthropic enterprise, as Professor Wyckoff says, but it will need philanthropists with infinite patience and care to put an undertaking of that kind upon a successful basis.

Let temperance workers take a look at things from this point of view.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy•Corner

Again as we have observed Memorial Day with all of the display of music and banners, marching soldiers and flower strewn graves, patriotic utterances and tender services in memory of those who gave their lives for their country.

Though we all love to know that the services of our friends are appreciated, and that they are kindly remembered by their fellow citizens, I sometimes wonder if, to those whose hearts are in the graves of their loved ones, these public demonstrations do not bring as much of pain as of comfort.

The crowd of idle curiosity seekers that follow the processions and press forward to see the services, very much as they would follow a circus parade; those who know nothing, and care nothing for those men in remembrance of whose services to the country these wreaths are placed; the noise of the bands, and the speeches and all, cannot surely bring much comfort to those who mourn the loss of their dearest friends.

The idea of setting apart a day in memory of the soldiers, was a very beautiful one, but the true meaning of the day will be entirely lost, if, as it seems, this service of love grows to be more and more of a public parade and an emulous display of floral decorations, and only the immediate relatives of the dead who are honored, can think of it as aught else than such.

One very desirable feature in connection with the observance of this day, that is becoming more apparent each year, throughout the country, is obliteration of sectional lines.

As time passes the bitterness that was so apparent when our sorrow at the loss of our union soldiers was so fresh in our minds, is gradually wearing away and we are coming to realize more and more that, the loss of a boy who wore the gray, was just as severe to his friends, as ours was, to us, and we can now give sympathy for the southern women and men, where it would have been impossible for us to have done so a few years ago.

In this is the germ of a more perfect "peace," than can ever be accomplished by any number of "peace conferences," without it, for it is built upon the teachings of the Prince of Peace, whose command is that we love and forgive those who have been, or are, our enemies.

And for this indication of a better and more Christian feeling between the north and the south, we should give hearty thanks on this last Memorial Day of the century.

Those of our Cozy Corner friends who have read, and enjoyed the good things sent us from time to time, by our friend, Rita E., will regret to learn that she has been very ill, and we all send our heartiest wishes for her speedy recovery. At times, when she has been able to sit up for a few minutes her thoughts have been with her "Blade friends," and she sends us this letter written when she was enjoying one of those few minutes of release from pain:

Life is not a toy to be played with, nor a doll to be dressed; not an ornament to exhibit, not a bubble to float in the air, nor an insect to dance on the wave till some wind overtakes it. It is not to be a low, or dreamy indulgence nor a plague that wastes.

Life is a gift of God, an opportunity with possibilities vast enough to fill time and eternity with the beatitudes of God; the joy of angels and praise of men.

To be useful, that is life. To be useful! How noble, how vast, how sublime, how Christlike! Henceforth let your life be thus:

"Live for those who love you,
For those who know you true,
For the heaven that smiles above you,
And waits your coming, too.

"For the cause that lacks assistance—
For the wrongs that need resistance—
For the future in the distance—
For the good that you can do."
—Rita Englehart.

I become more deeply impressed than ever, as the days flit swiftly by, of the benefit each and every one of us may reap from being members of the Cozy Corner, and the good we may be able to do, in helping others, by following as closely as possible, in our everyday life, the "motto" which the M. G. R.'s have pledged themselves to keep. I think it is a great help. Often when we are tempted to pass by someone who is in trouble of some kind, (no matter how trifling) without a kind word, or some little act of kindness that will perhaps cheer them on their lonely way, do you not think that in such a time as this this motto will come flitting through our mind, reminding us of our duty to our fellow man? I think I may safely say that there is no one who is not susceptible to temptation, but every time we prove ourselves strong enough to conquer the tempter, it is one more victory won, in our behalf. And how much better we always feel! And how much truer men and women we may prove ourselves to be, if we heed not the voice of the tempter, and do only that which our conscience tells us is right, and just.—Nina.

The following letter was sent to the Cozy Corner, written after reading the article in a recent number of The Blade upon how to make Home Beautiful. The idea of these papers is not intended to imply that outward adornments are all that are needed to make the home attractive; these are merely adjuncts—the things we place in our homes to make them pleasanter for the dear ones who are really the home-makers.

The best way to make home beautiful is to fill it with sunshine.

"Home's not merely four square walls,
Hung with lace and pictures gilded.
Home, the shrine where duty calls,
Fills the heart that God hath builded.
Home, go ask the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us.
Home is where there's one to love,
Home is where there's one to love us."

We read so much of the plans and suggestions of beautifying homes, but what per cent of these homes have emblazoned upon their walls the motto, "God bless our home?"

Outward show is what is our great propensity. Heartaches, tears and pain are covered to our friends by the curtain of home furnishings.

Why need these sad hearts be there? Home embellishments are more than a curse unless the heart has arranged it, and many a life would be far happier in a bare room, stripped of all its decorations, but wherein love dwells, than in costly robes and palatial surroundings.

Woman, God bless her, is of a peculiar make-up. Attention, love, appreciation are the fundamental principles of her life. Speak the same words of love to her as your wife as you did as her affianced husband, meet her with a smile always, let her understand that she is the brightest star in the firmament to you. Make her your confidant and your companion, and her one wish will be not only to embellish the home with rich decorations and furnishings, but with the sunlight of her love, which will drive away all sorrow and lift every burden of our daily life.—R. M. L.

If a "Subscriber" will send her name, her letter will be forwarded as she requests, but she will see, if she gives the subject a thought, that we cannot do so otherwise.

Mrs. O. C. T. would like to have some one send the words of the song entitled "The Gypsy Flower Girl" and of "The Spanish Duel." She can probably find them both by writing to any music publisher in New York, Boston or Chicago.

L. S. asks: Will you kindly inform me through your paper in which states of the union schoolteachers are in the greatest demand; also the average wages paid in those states?

I do not know as there is a greater demand for teachers in any one state than in others. They are needed everywhere, and the salary paid is different for different grades of school, and for the experience of the teacher. Usually, for the first year $250 for ten months' service is the highest salary paid to women teachers. This is increased yearly until the maximum of $800 or $1,000 is reached.

In some instances women have been paid more than this, but such instances are rare.

Nettie, white pique makes a very pretty summer dress, but it is not at all cool or comfortable, and must be shrunk before making. You need not fear to "make up several shirt waists," as they will be pretty and comfortable, and are worn quite as much as ever, in spite of the predictions of your dressmaker.

For a graduating dress, nothing can be prettier than a plain white organdy. If you choose, you can have several colored slips to wear under it, so as to make a variety to your summer wardrobe, but at the commencement you should wear all white. These undergarments are made of silk, cambric or percaline, according to the wealth of the wearer.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

TABLE DECORATION.

In giving a dinner party the decoration of the table is second only in importance to the serving of the dinner. Besides the linen, china, glass and silver, there must be flowers to give the finishing touch to the appearance of the table.

In winter, when there is no choice but the hot house flowers, we are obliged to have less variety and give more thought to the arrangement. A single rose can be so placed as to add greatly to the general effect, while a careless arrangement of a great profusion of flowers will be most disappointing.

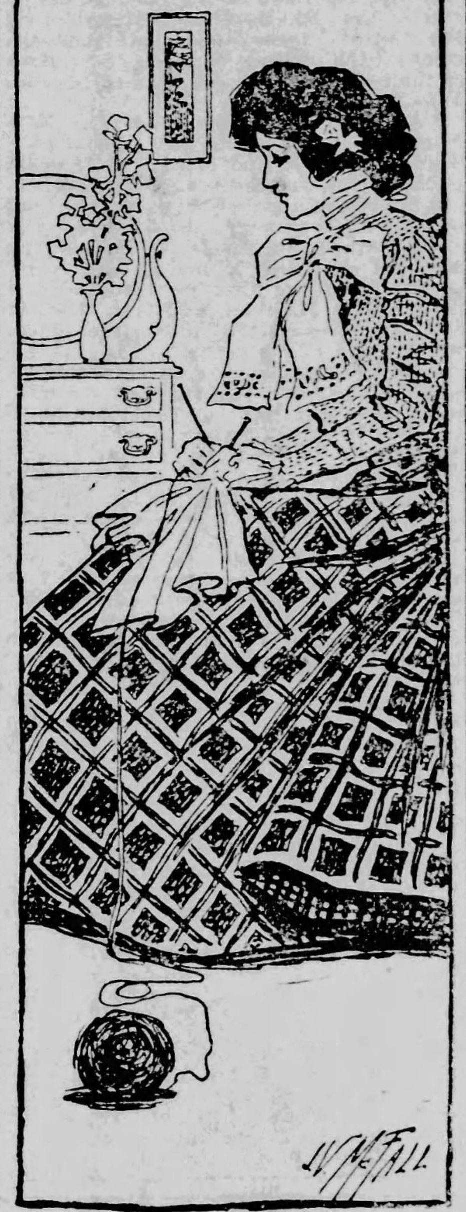
In the summer when we can have a greater variety of flowers to choose from, the satisfactory arrangement of them is easier to accomplish.

A very pretty center piece for a spring dinner is made by filling a large, shallow bowl with the leaves of the Columbine and then inserting as many sprays of the flowers as possible. Let some of the sprays droop over the edge of the bowl till the bells touch the table.

If the table is a long one, small vases filled with these flowers can be placed at each end of it, but the Columbine can not be used to a good advantage for tall vases.

Most of the table decorations are low, this year, but occasionally a tall vase filled with roses or byringias have a beautiful effect. Snowballs are very pretty, but are somewhat difficult to arrange gracefully.

Ferns, either alone or with other plants make a beautiful decoration for the table. They can be placed in small, deep bowls, or laid carelessly on the cloth. With the finer varieties of ferns, scarlet geranium flowers can be used with good effect.



In using flowers on the table, especially wild flowers or those gathered from the garden, be very careful to see that they are free from insects or worms. Sometimes these are so carefully hidden under the leaves of flowers that they are not noticed until they make their appearance at a very inopportune time.

OUR SUMMER COOK.

A proper menu for a summer wedding is:

Iced bouillon.
Creamed sweetbreads, sandwiches.
Broiled spring chicken, green peas.
Asparagus salad.
Ice cream, strawberries, cake.
Bonbons and coffee.
Lemonade or punch or wine throughout.
—Boston Budget.

Cherry Tapioca Pudding.

One and a half pounds of cherries, one cup of tapioca, one cup of sugar. Cover the tapioca with cold water and soak over night. In the morning put it on the fire, with one pint of boiling water. Simmer slowly until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Stone the cherries, stir them into the boiling tapioca and add the sugar. Take from the fire, turn into a dish and set away to cool. Serve very cold, with sugar and cream.

Bird's Nest Salad.

Of the heart leaves of lettuce make little yellow-green nests, in which are to be placed tiny speckled eggs made of cream, or Neufchatel cheese softened with butter, rolled into shape and dotted with parsley. Serve with mayonnaise or French dressing poured under the nests so that the sauce is invisible.

Tomato Omelet.

Skin and cut fine three medium sized tomatoes. Cook one teaspoonful fine chopped onion in one tablespoonful butter a few minutes, but do not brown it; add the tomato, one-half teaspoonful salt, one saltspoonful pepper and one common cracker rolled fine. Cover tightly and let it simmer about an hour. Beat three eggs till light and stir into the tomatoes. Then pour it into a well greased pan, and cook until brown and the egg firm. Fold over, turn out and serve at once.

COMICAL JOE.

A True Story of an African Gray Parrot.

One bright afternoon in April I started out to make a few calls. The visit at the home of the first friend proved so interesting that the afternoon passed with but one call to my credit.

While waiting in the parlor for my friend I was surprised by the familiarity with which I was addressed by an unseen and unknown individual from an adjoining room. "Hello! Are you cold?" My surprise was too great to admit of a reply. "Are you cold?" again repeated the forward individual. I moved uneasily in my chair, and felt obliged to answer, "No, thank you; I'm quite comfortable." when to my great astonishment the questioner broke out with a rough "Ha! ha! ha!"—a piece of most startling impudence, I thought. At this point I was greatly relieved by the appearance of my hostess, who, after greeting me said: "Joe has evidently been entertaining you." "Some one has been talking to me from the adjoining room, probably thinking he knew me," I said, trying at least to be charitable. "Oh, that's a way Joe has; he feels it his duty to entertain every visitor. "Is Joe your brother?" I asked, really wishing to give the young man some needed advice in the matter of etiquette. "Joe is our parrot; nice fellow, too. Aren't you, Joe?" "Nice fellow! Ha! ha! ha!" was the quick reply. "Was it really, then, a bird who tried to entertain me before you entered?" I side. You know yourself all the load I had on, and it was all the horses could do to be moving the thing along, and whin all would be a-going well, sure it was then the burrud would play the mischief by a-screaming out "Whoa!" and instanter the horses would stop. Sure the horses weren't to blame, for I mesilf could have belaved it was mesilf a-saying "Whoa!" 'But where's the bird now?' I asked anxiously. 'There, ma'am, I knowed we'd not reach here for a long time to come onless I did something wid the burrud; so I put his cage down betwixt the boxes and covered him up wid carpet, and wid all respect to you, ma'am, I hope he has gone to slape, and may he never wake up again until yous want him to,' he remarked, apologetically. I was so glad for the safe arrival of my pet that I had not the heart to reprove Pat, and when I lifted Joe from the cage he hid his glossy neck upon my breast and in most pathetic tones muttered: 'Oh, oh! Poor Joe! Kiss poor Joe!'"

The visit which I was enjoying, and which I desired to prolong that I might learn more of this most intelligent bird, seemed now about to be cut short, for I heard the neigh of approaching horses and the "Whoa!" of the driver. "Your coachman? You were going for a drive?" I said inquiringly. But Joe had succeeded in deceiving me too. It was only Joe. He could not keep still, and he shouted again "Whoa! Get up!" in tones that would have deceived the most acute hearing.

Joe does not enjoy cold weather, and gives vent to his feelings in most expressive terms, but when the thermometer

was intensely interested and besought my hostess to tell more of this remarkable bird, that to me seemed almost human. "There is so much to tell, I scarcely know where to begin. Joe has lived with us sixteen years, and was eleven years old when we got him, and, of course, during this time we have become very fond of each other."

At this point Joe broke into the conversation, endeavoring to change the subject: "Joe wants some cracks." Cracks is a word of Joe's own coinage, meaning nuts of all kinds, of which he is very fond.

"Well! well!" interrupted Joe, evidently thinking the presence of the stranger took up his mistress' time and he might be deprived of the coveted cracks, and he called out in a very modest and dignified tone, "Good-bye!" evidently hoping I would take the hint and go.

"Joe causes no end of amusement," continued his mistress. "We usually spend the summer at our cottage by the lake, and of course Joe accompanies us. Last season our goods were loaded on the wagon, when we decided Joe might ride with the driver, thus saving me this extra care and attention. Accordingly, the cage was placed upon the seat of the wagon and we had no further concern for the safe arrival of our goods or our pet. We reached the cottage, however, several hours before the wagon, and, wondering what could be the cause of the delay, became anxious, fearing that all was not well; but we were soon greatly relieved by seeing the team pulling up the long hill from the lake shore, and as it neared the cottage there was a general expression of surprise as nothing was to be seen either of Joe or his cage. 'Where's Joe, the parrot?' we asked in concert of Pat, the driver. His face flushed with anger he said: 'Drat the baste or animal or whatever he may be. Not a blessed thing could I do wid him a-perched up by me is 90 degrees in the shade he enjoys life immensely; he sings, whistles and talks constantly.

Just at this point he broke out with one of his favorite songs, "Shoo fly, don't bother me, for I belong to Company——" and no amount of persuasion would induce him to tell to what company he belonged.

"My husband brought with him to dinner one day a friend for whom he held the greatest esteem, and of course desired to make the occasion a pleasant one. This particular friend was quite bald, and as this was the first bald head that Joe had ever seen, it seemed to amuse him immensely. After eyeing the visitor a moment in a most curious fashion, he broke out in a shrill voice: 'Well! well! Hello, old boy! Hello! hello! hello!' but our discomfort was relieved, as our guest seemed to enjoy the joke heartily. But now when we expect visits from bald-headed friends we endeavor to keep Joe out of sight."

"Joe also has a rather uncomfortable way of breaking out with a fearful, shrill 'Hoopla!' or a tremendous, bass 'Rats!' when a seemingly doubtful story or statement of unusual magnitude is made, particularly when visitors are present with whom we are not very well acquainted, always seeming to know just when he can cause the greatest embarrassment."

Another friend relates that this remarkable bird proved itself a practical friend to children on the street. A large apple tree loaded in season with its lucious fruit was a source of temptation to all the boys and girls in the neighborhood. "So near, and yet so far," said the children, with longing eyes, as they beheld the fruit; but Joe came to their relief, and flying up among the branches would break the tender twigs with his beak, the coveted fruit falling to the expectant children below.—The Humane Alliance.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?
PHOEBE CARY.

The Merry Go-Rounsd

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

It has been a long time since I was in your midst, but I am still trying to live up to our motto, and am hopeful yet.

M. A. G., I worked some in the garden this morning, but could not see much of the beets, onions, radishes, etc., because the bugs have about eaten them all.

I went fishing this afternoon and caught only two little fish, but got numberless gnat and mosquito bites.

Several members have proposed giving a description of our homes. Do they want a general description of the surrounding country or only just near home? My home is not very interesting, the most remarkable thing about here (I mean very near) is a home-made spring. It was once a well and father ditched it off and made a small spring with steps leading from the top of the ground to the water.—Hopeful Polly.

Dear Merry-Go-Round Friends:—I have read your letters with much interest for some time and have decided to ask for admittance.

What a noble work may be done if all the many hundreds who read the words of cheer and advice written in the M. G. R. columns, will follow closely, and judiciously what is expressed in our grand motto.

I am sure they have helped me to do a better life's work.

With good wishes to all I will close, and sign myself—Empire State Boy.

Miss Prudence was made very happy this morning, by finding the following letter from "Susie," in her mail. She was glad to hear again from this long absent friend, and glad of the proposition she makes for a re-union of the members.

To put this in shape to be voted upon, the chaperone moves that as many of the "pioneers" as possible, send brief letters to the M. G. R. before July 1st, so that we can hold a re-union July 13.

Is there a second to this motion? Very well, now it only needs a little effort on the part of the girls and boys of the M. G. R. to carry it. Here is Susie's letter:

What in the world has become of you all? For the last month or so, our column, instead of being crowded, seems to be actually in need of good, bright letters. Miss Prudence has suggested that the older members visit us once more and I most heartily second the motion.

There have been so many new members that I presume you felt as I have, that they should be recognized and there was not room enough for all, but I have no doubt but that they would be willing to allow the "pioneers" of the circle the space in one issue and I would propose that you earlier members each write again, say this very week, and that we have a sort of reunion.

Addie might send us a letter again, and Hazel Thornton, Isabel, and New England Girl. I give the married ones precedence. Then there is Red Cloud, Fern Hazelton, Cara Mia, Trew Blew, who created such a stir upon his entrance, and Make Haste, whom we used to enjoy quarreling with and O! a host of others.

The Raven and Hoosier Puer Poeta, our two Indiana poets; Philosopher, whose letters we used to read by the aid of the dictionary, and Walter Douglass, before whose name I think I should put "Mr." as I fancy he does not use a nom, and who reminds me of a bachelor friend here whose name is Walter, and Photographer, and—but I cannot mention all.

Now, don't you really think it would be very nice if you would all respond?

Possibly you won't hear it any other way, so before closing I'll tell you that another member has taken unto herself a husband—Willa—who was the second Ohio president.—Susie.

Congratulations, and best wishes from Miss Prudence and the M. G. R.'s, for "Willa" and her husband.

I am very sure that those who remember Pajarito, will extend a hearty welcome to his brother who now gives us such a tantalizing account of the good things that are to be enjoyed in California:

My Dear Miss Prudence:—Having promised to write an occasional letter to your dear folks in the M. G. R., I shall try and fill the chair made vacant by the death of my brother, "Pajarito."

Since I have arrived in the Hoosier state I have often wondered, while reading the M. G. R. letters, if those young folks would not enjoy a "clam bake" on the shore of the Pacific ocean, or a yacht ride on its smooth waters?

At our old stamping ground, a summer resort in Monterey county, California, we would organize a party of twelve or fifteen and armed with an axe and several rakes would proceed to the beach. While some were cutting wood and building an immense fire among the rocks along the shore, others would rake the clams out of the ocean and have them ready to throw into the hot rocks, where the fire had just been burning. In my opinion an oyster supper is not enjoyed as much as is one of those clam bakes, and with the music and singing, which always accompanies a crowd of college students, nothing is more delightful than to sit among the crevices in the rocks and watch the waves from the great Pacific dash up almost at your feet or watch the moon as it plays "hide and seek" among the clouds.

How delightful it is to live where there is neither heat nor cold and where you can go into your garden and gather strawberries eleven months in the year.

The next opportunity I have I shall tell the young folks of a yachting trip I once had on the Pacific coast, and as my allotted space is more than taken up for this time I will close.—Easy Bee.

Miss Prudence has enjoyed clam-bakes on the Atlantic coast, but if she remembers correctly there were always ears of green corn roasted with the clams.

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have made only one visit before, but I feel very well acquainted with all of you, as I always read the M. G. R. columns and enjoy them very much. I have procured a badge and think it is very pretty.

I think it would be a fine idea for the M. G. R.'s to describe their homes, and I also think that a review of Longfellow's Evangeline would be interesting and enjoyable.

My home is situated in the wheat regions of South Dakota, and I think any of the M. G. R.'s not accustomed to such sights would enjoy looking at the great fields of golden grain at harvest time.

There are a great many Scandinavians and Germans in this part of the state, and as I have recently come among them I am a little lonely for "American companionship."

I will now make my parting bow and go out, hoping I have left no shoe tracks from my muddy walk.—Juanita.

Dear M. G. R.'s—I enjoy reading your letters very much, and Endeavor's letter brought to my mind my school days, when I was taught by a Christian woman who always opened her school with reading from the Bible, and a prayer that God would protect and care for her scholars through that day.

Dear friends, I am sure we can not do all the good we can, until we have the true love of God in our hearts.

I have received my badge and think it is a beauty.—Snowflake.

Dear M. G. R.'s—Although I have been very quiet I have been listening with both ears to all the good things you have been saying. Being a school ma'am my time is, of a necessity, much employed, but I come to-day to take you on an imaginary visit to my home.

Here we are in South Dakota. Let us jump into this canoe and take a sail on Long lake. Now, as we float, look on your left. See the vast plain stretching out before you as far as eye can reach, dotted with hills, making one think of the undulating waves of water, but not a tree on the scene before you.

Now turn to the right. Ah! here are a few choke cherry and thornapple trees.

Now let us anchor our boat and hitch up the pony and take a ride over the prairies (now broken by fields upon fields of waving grain), to the Big Sioux river, where we will stop and fish awhile.

See how clear and sparkling the water is, rippling over the pebbly bottom. We can see the fish from quite a distance.

I have been reading David Copperfield, by Dickens, and like it very much, though I think some of the descriptions of places mentioned might have been made plainer.

How many of the M. G. R.'s have read this book, and what do they think of it?—Wee Mousie.

M. A. G. asks if it is wrong to play croquet on Sunday in a neighborhood where there are no churches. I suppose we all have our opinions, and I do not think it is wrong.

I wonder if we are to have any good weather this spring? Out here in Oregon it has been raining pretty steady so far, and spring work is a month behind.

On every hand I hear praises for Merry-Go-Round badges, so I enclose 15 cents for one.—Webfoot.

Our friend has chosen a very appropriate name for one who lives where there is so much rain.

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have been a silent reader of the M. G. R. letters so long, which are so helpful and interesting, that I come this morning to knock for admittance into your great circle.

I think Another Boarding Girl must have a hard time not to have one bit of fun.

In answer to M. A. G.'s question, I think it just as wrong to play croquet on Sunday where there are no church services and Sunday schools as it is where there are. I would suggest they organize a Sunday school or Bible reading class.

Fearing lest I should stay too long for the first call, I will say good-bye and run home.—Tumble-weed.

While listening to the roll-call of new members I heard you call a very familiar name, that of St. Joe School Boy.

Now, if you'll permit me, I will just ask him to please wear his badge so that I may know he is one of our charming circle if we should ever meet.

M. G. R.'s, let us all wear our badges oftener than we do. I wonder if a dark frown wouldn't obscure the brightness of Miss Prudence's face if she knew that I lived next door to a city of 80,000 inhabitants, have been a member of the M. G. R.'s four years, and during that length of time have not seen a badge, with the exception of my own?—Laurel, Kansas.

Miss Prudence would not frown, but she can not help regretting that all of the M. G. R.'s do not wear the badge, as it would often help them to form very pleasant acquaintances.

THE MAKING OF PIGGY.

The body of Piggy
Is shaped like a bean,
Except when he's poor
And uncommonly lean.

Then give him an ear
And a long handsome snout,

For the last is so useful
In rooting about.

Then a bright little eye
He must have without fail;
At the other end of him
A small, curly tail.

Then give him four feet,
And you have a whole pig,
Who can run for his food,
Be he little or big.

John's Sacrifice.

When the first call for troops reached the village last spring, John Black struck his spade into the ground and turned toward the house. "I'll go!" he said to himself.

But as he neared the farmhouse he stopped. There was his old mother and

poor crippled Jenny. How could he leave them?

He had given up marriage for these two; he had drudged all his life. But here was great work to be done—a chance really to live; or to die nobly. The thought sent the hot blood rushing to his heart. He would go. He could send his pay home to his mother and Jenny.

But up the road just then came his brother. His face was red. He was panting. "Cuba libre!" he shouted. "I'm going to enlist, John."

"To enlist! And Nancy and the children?"

"I told her to pack up and come to you. You'll have to look after them. It will be hard scratching for seven, I know, but I'll never again have such a chance to see something of life."

"You've no right to shirk your duty to your wife and children," said John, sternly.

But Will only laughed.

Nancy and the four children came home, without a penny, and John drudged faithfully for them all summer. Nobody suspected he had wanted to go. His mother and Nancy and the whole village watched Will's course with delight and pride. He was their hero, their fearless patriot.

He was slightly wounded before Santiago and came home on furlough. He thrilled with exultation as he stepped out of the train and saw a crowd of people come to welcome him. He was helped into a landau, over the back of which was an American flag. His townsmen had come to do him honor. He felt that he was hailed as a favorite son. He nodded carelessly to his brother.

"Hello! Jogging on as usual?" he said.

John drew back out of the crowd. The old doctor, seeing his face, laid his hand on his shoulder.

"There will be another coming home of men one of these days, who have been on a longer fight than that in Cuba," he said, quietly. "And then God will reward the heroes, unknown as well as known, who have given life and service for Him and for His needy children."—Youth's Companion.

THE DROLL LITTLE FOLK OF SLEEPY DELL.

They sleep the livelong day,
And in the starlight play,
The tiny people hid so well,
The wee, wee folk of Sleepy Dell.
I have never found in any book
The words to tell you how they look;
But every hue of the wood they wear,
And softest colors won from the air—
Pale greens and browns and yellows and grays,
Mixed secretly by the nights and days.
Some time you may meet them on their round,
Marching about the mossy mound,
Or sitting in rows by the singing brook;
Then you will know just how they look.
If only I could paint a summer day,
Or tell what sunbeams to the daisies say,
Or what is the dream of the cloud asleep,
Curled up so snug where the blue is soft and deep,
Then I would try to make you see
How the quaint little people look like me.
Their homes are so frail, when the winds come out
And run on the roofs, they rock about,
And swing this way and that, like weeds at play,
Shy, all alone beside the summer way.
It's a very, very hard thing to tell
Of the wee, wee folk of Sleepy Dell!
'Twould make the witches wink and think
To name the dainties they eat and drink.
I know some three or four—
That many and no more;
The breath of leaves and flowers,
The sighs of midnight hours,
The dreams that now and then
Float from the sleep of men—
I really thought I knew one more,
But they told me only three, not four,
The midget mischiefs hid so well,
The wee, wee folk of Sleepy Dell!
Oh, to hear them put in sound
The charms of their enchanted ground!
Never the winds so tender music make,
Rocking the baby, leaves too long awake,
As the wee, wee people pipe and trill
When the sun has dropped below the hill.
Once, it chanced, they let me hark
By their doors of woven dark.
Not a firefly lamp was allowed to burn,
Not a breath to stir the slender fern.
Then first I heard, so sweet and dim,
The song they call the "Shadow Hymn."
That song I can not sing again,
But sing I can their "Song of the Rain:"
And this is something the way it goes,
To a tune as sweet as the last wild rose:
(Treble voices.)
The east it is gray,
And over
The clover
The dew-sparks play!
(Bass voices.)
The swallows fly low,
And under
The thunder
The toadstools grow!
(Chorus.)
Wet or dry, oh, what care we?
Whistle, wind, i' the hilltop tree
The blissful folk that hide from light,
The tiny people of the night!
Sometimes I think they slip away
And over the children's pillows play,
Roguishly peep
Into their sleep,
To make them see and hear
Queer things. They plan, next year—
I told them, though, I wouldn't tell,
The droll little folk of Sleepy Dell.
—By John Vance Cheney, in June St. Nicholas.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Connecticut, and learned the trade of a blacksmith; but devoted all his leisure to study, especially to mathematics and languages. In the latter field his range embraced Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and other oriental tongues, and most of the modern European and Slavonic languages. He is known to the world as an earnest apostle of peace. He took a prominent part in the peace congress of Brussels, Paris, Frankfort, London and Edinburgh, and in advocating an ocean penny postage.

W. P. E.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A sieve with fine meshes.
2.—A genus of plants.
3.—A dark wood of South America.
4.—The primogenitor of the Edomites.

W. P. E.

3.—CHARADE.

My first is a part of a clock. My second is a proverb, and often quite true. My whole is a common utensil used by most every one.

W. P. E.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A sells to B a segment embracing one-fifth of the perimeter of his circular farm, and containing 290.732+ square rods. How many acres did A have left?

W. P. E.

5.—EXPANSION QUERY.

Who can give, in round numbers, the difference between the area of the United States in 1800, and its area in 1868, and give the different accessions that make the aggregate difference?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

On what occasion and who said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives. This treaty will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts, and will prepare ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles Given May 8.

1.—John, Christopher, Frederick von Schiller.

2.—B, toe, aroma, tremble, boomerang, embroid (obs.), alaic, end, g.

"An Irrepressible Conflict," by W. H. Seward. Words used: Lincoln, tariff, politics, Pierce, apples, national, bananas, raisins, calf.

4.—Twenty miles an hour.

5.—W. E. Gladstone.

6.—Francis Bacon wrote:

"Read, not to contradict or confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."

Chat.

Again our "first class" pupil favors us with the lessons for the week. His questions are all good, and it will be time well spent for every member of the 'Cademy, and any "visitors" who read The Blade, to search out the answers. Thank you, W. P. E., you have placed the Schoolmistress under obligations to you, and she hopes you will continue to favor us in this way.

New work received from W. P. E., Terrence, and G. H. S.

Answers from N. Holt and W. P. E.

HALL'S ADVANCE.

Antipolo, Regarded as Impregnable, Falls Also.

Manila, June5, 1:40 p. m.—Two battalions of the Washington troops, under Col. Whalley, on board the Cascoes, were towed from Pasig to Moronga, on Sunday, and landed under cover of a well-directed fire from the "tinclad" army gunboats, Napidan and Covadonga.

The rebels, who were entrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore and in the open.

The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents and drove them from their positions, killing nine of them and wounding five.

The Washington troops then took the town, the rebels fleeing to the hills. While the Americans were on their way to Moronga, the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancona, their first shot striking the Covodonga at a range of 3,500 yards. The Napidan was also fired at.

Manila, June 5.—Gen. Hall's column, in the movement upon the Moronga peninsula yesterday, completed a circuit of twenty miles, over rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up an almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly 24 hours from 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the column left the pumping station.

The Filipinos were driven in every direction, and the country through which Gen. Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared. At 10 o'clock yesterday the column reached a point a few miles from Tay Tay, where Gen. Hall was met by Gen. Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted.

Gen. Hall's objective point was Antipolo, ten miles off; and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon Saturday, with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste towards Laguna de Bay, the Fourth cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next, and the Fourth infantry last. At 5 o'clock those three regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted, like the first, in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position.

In this fight the American loss was four killed, three of the Fourth cavalry and one Oregonian, and about fifteen wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe punishment.

In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder. It was the intention to press on to Antipolo, but this was found impossible on account of the two fights and the constant marching for more than twelve hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, moreover, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted. Consequently they bivouacked for the night on the second battlefield.

The cavalry, the Oregonians and two companies of the Fourth infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on the three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions.

Then followed a charge across the rice fields and ditches and up the hill sides from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail while the air resounded with a constant rattle of musketry.

The fourth cavalry being in front suffered the severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being sergeants, and the other a private. The Oregonian killed was a private.

The natives were unable to stand the vigorous firing of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and Fourth infantry men broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring in volley after volley until the enemy left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys.

After the fight was over the firing continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the brush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 Sunday morning for Antipolo, where they expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up in the mountains, and the Spaniards had said the Americans could not capture it. It has cost Spain the lives of 300 troops.

The progress of the column was considerably delayed while passing up the steep mountain grade, by a small band of insurgents, but these were effectually routed by the Fourth cavalry, which was in advance, and the troops reached Antipolo in a few hours.

Our lines were immediately thrown out on three sides of the town and then the final advance was made; but it was found unnecessary to fire a shot. Not a rebel was visible and the town was entirely abandoned.

Two hours later, after a conference between Gen. Lawton and Gen. Hall, the column proceeded towards Moronga to drive away any rebels found in that quarter.

When the start was made for Antipolo in the morning the Oregon regiment and the Ninth infantry were left behind as a rear guard and there was considerable firing along their lines in clearing the enemy from the high hill between their position and the lake.

Manila, June 6.—8:30 a. m.—The American forces have occupied the peninsula and Gen. Hall's column is encamped at Morong. Major Truman marching across from Binangonan, found it impracticable to form a cordon; and the insurgents, with the exception of a hundred or two, escaped through the mountains after Gen. Pio Del Pilar, dragging their battery by buffaloes at night. A few, however, may be trapped.

The Washington troops have returned to Pasig, but the program of the other troops is uncertain.

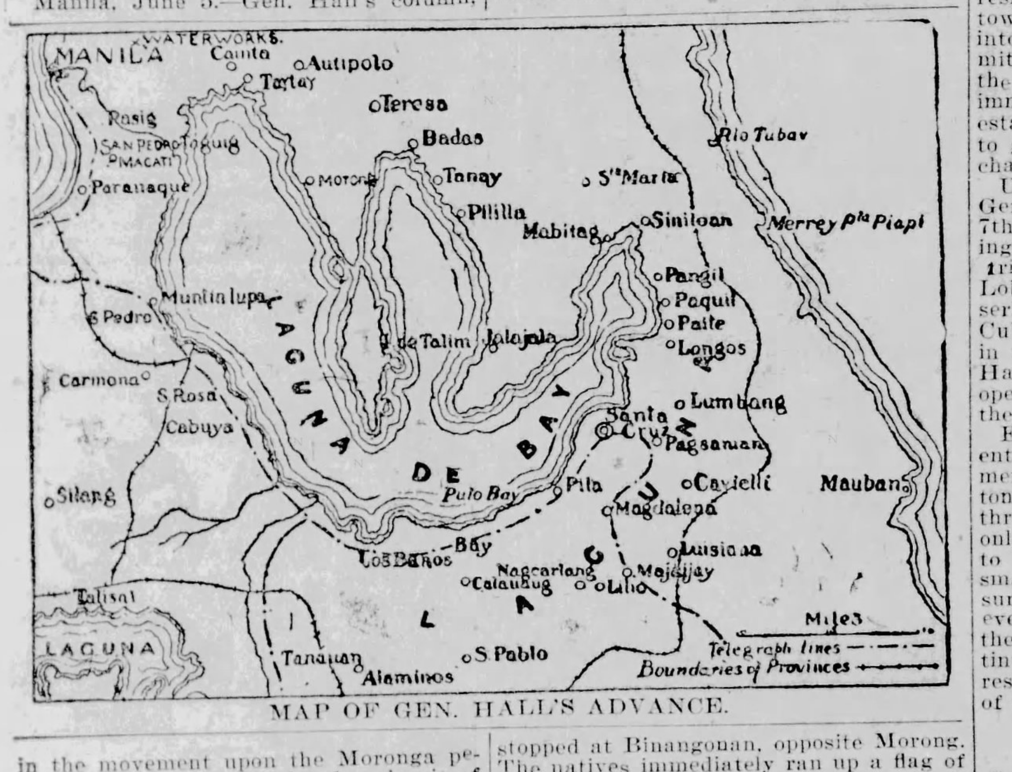
The present expedition shows the difficulty which is encountered by an army which must depend upon wagon trains in catching barefooted bandits in their own mountains, and also gives proof that the rebels do not intend to fight battles.

General Hall left Santa Teresa yesterday morning and marched 12 miles to Morong, up and down rocky hills and through woods and swamps. Scores of his men fell out owing to the extreme heat and were left to follow as best they could. The head of the army arrived at Morong at noon having exchanged only a few shots with insurgent skirmishers on the way. Groups of stragglers followed all day, but the force was 200 smaller than when it started. The men were almost thirty-six hours without rations and it was considerable of an achievement for them to cover the ground they did.

Enroute to Morong the Americans met flocks of Filipinos, under flags of truce, many of them young men with the bearing of soldiers. Many discarded uniforms were found in the houses, recently those of soldiers who had escaped by changing their costumes from "Insurrecto" to "Amigo," and walking boldly past the enemy which had expected to corral them. Few were found about Morong.

One member of the Washington regiment was killed and two wounded in the encounter with the outposts.

General Lawton, on board a gunboat searching the coast for Major Truman, stopped at Binangonan, opposite Morong. The natives immediately ran up a flag of truce, and, a delegation in canoes put off and greeted the Americans with the usual protestations of friendship.



MAP OF GEN. HALL'S ADVANCE.

REBELS BURN MACABEBE.

Insurgents Resort to the Most Annoying Tactics.

Manila, June 6.—1:10 p. m.—The rebels on Saturday night made an attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe and after driving the inhabitants out burned the town.

The insurgents nightly annoy the troops at San Fernando. Several Americans have been slightly wounded recently. The enemy have several Krupp guns, which they bring forward and use for firing large shells into town, then retreating with their guns. One of the insurgent shells fell within thirty yards of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters Saturday evening. The American troops do not reply to the nightly outbreaks.

SULTAN OF SULU.

He is Now Preparing to Resist United States.

New York, June 5.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong Kong says the sultan of Sulu who, it was supposed, was favorably disposed towards the United States, it now turns out, has imported a large quantity of arms from Singapore via Sandaken, with a view of resisting the Americans. These arms have been stored. It is believed the decision of the sultan to fight the United States is the result of Bray's mission to Singapore in April.

AFFAIRS IN NEGROS.

Unfriendly Natives Are Pursued and Chastised.

Washington, June 1.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis, at Manila, dated June 1:

"Smith reports from Negros that he has punished the insurgents who murdered Capt. Tilley; that the eastern coast of the island is now under the American flag, and the inhabitants ask for protection against robber bands. The bands were pursued into the mountains by United States and native troops, and severely punished."

GRIMES CONFESSES.

Tells How Aguinaldo Was Furnished Arms.

New York, June 5.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Captain Joseph Henry Grimes has made a complete confession of the part he took in aiding the Filipinos, and the document is in the possession of the government. He is a British subject, born in Hong Kong 29 years ago. He was once commander at Shang Hai for L. Seitzel & Co., and there became acquainted with the agents of the Filipinos. June 7 Grime's firm contracted with Agoncillo to supply 5,000 Mauser rifles, two Maxim guns, 1,000,000 cartridges, and the steamer Pasig and provisions, etc., at a cost of $138,000. The outfit was seized by the British authorities at the request of the Spanish consul. Then says Grimes, B. F. Silver, local member of his firm, arranged with Edward Bedlo, American consul at Canton, to send the arms to that point by means of a false sale to the Chinese government. The Chinese viceroy seized 4,500 and kept them to suppress a rebellion in his own territory.

The local authorities, refusing permission for the Pasig to sail, she was transferred from British to American registry by Consul Bedloe, her name changed to the Abbey and Bedloe cleared her and the supplies from Singapore. On August 27 the Abbey, flying the American flag and commanded by Capt. G. W. Ellis, an American citizen, left Whampoa, 15 miles from Canton. On board was Lewis Leonard Etzel, the American citizen whose mission it was to teach the Filipinos how to use the Maxim guns.

Sylvester, Grimes asserts, falsely told him that the facts about the expedition were known to Admiral Dewey and Consul General Wildman. The cargo was taken to Santangas, 80 miles south of Manila, and turned over to the insurgent governor of that town. It consisted of 496 rifles, 500,000 cartridges, two Maxim guns and 2,000 rounds of Maxim ammunition.

After discharging the cargo Grimes went to Bacor, where he met Aguinaldo who said he wanted more ammunition.

Grimes returned to Hong Kong, but was not successful in his further plans.

Sylvester visited Aguinaldo and failed to conclude a contract with him to procure arms in Germany.

"It will be seen by the above statement," Grimes says, "that both Sylvester and Etzel plotted on American soil against the American government." The Abbey was seized about September 25 last by the American revenue cutter McCulloch. Grimes was arrested in Manila November 5.

Died From a Cat's Bite.

Cleveland, O., June 2.—Henry Lower, a well-to-do real estate owner, who had been suffering with what appeared to be hydrophobia, as the result of a cat's bite received a month ago, died in great agony yesterday afternoon.

Ten-Million Gift.

San Francisco, June 1.—Mrs. Stanford, widow of the senator who built and endowed the university bearing his name, has just deeded the bulk of her stocks and real estate, valued at $10,000,000 to the university.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

LYNCHING OF LOBREGAT DIED.

Created a Tremendous Sensation Among Spaniards.

Havana, June 6.—The lynching of Fernandez Lobregat, lieutenant of Spanish guerrillas, at San Antonio de los Banos yesterday has created a tremendous sensation in the capital. This lieutenant, who earned a reputation for wanton cruelty during the insurrection, returned to his old home despite the warnings that it would be unsafe for him to appear in the village.

By noon half the population of the town had gathered before the residence of his father-in-law, where the guerrilla was hidden, and an hour later the crowd was hammering at the doors and windows.

Lobregat, armed with a revolver, made an attempt to escape by the garden near the house, but after a brief running fight, in which one of his pursuers was wounded, the guerrilla was captured and hanged by his old neighbors.

The lynching has thrown the Spanish residents of San Antonio and other towns in the neighborhood of Havana into a frenzy of apprehension. A committee of San Antonio peninsulars laid the matter before Gen. Brooke, begging immediate protection and asking for the establishment of a garrison in the town, to guard against future outrages of like character.

Under instructions from headquarters Gen. Brooke dispatched a troop of the 7th cavalry to Antonio yesterday morning to restore order and reassure the frightened Spaniards. The killing f Lobregat, coming as it did after a long series of persecutions directed by the Cuban soldiery against the peninsulars in the country districts, is looked on by Havana Spaniards as the beginning of open hostilities against all who opposed the revolution.

El Diario de la Marina, the most influential Spanish newspaper in Cuba, commenting upon the tragedy at San Antonio and a number of lesser crimes throughout the island, declares that the only way to prevent a Spanish exodus is to establish American garrisons in the smaller towns and villages, so as to insure the safety of life and property. It even goes to the length of saying that the only peninsulars who are not in continual terror of their lives are those who reside within hearing of the bugle calls of the American soldiery.

GEN. GOMEZ'S FAREWELL.

Gave Thirty Years of His Life to Cuba.

Havana, June 6.—General Maximo Gomez, the former commander-in-chief of the Cuban army will issue his farewell manifesto to-day. In substance it will say:

"The mission I have been entrusted with is nearly concluded. I have attempted to find a solution of questions concerning the army which I commanded during the bloodiest war known in America. I am now leaving, regretfully, to attend to necessary private business affairs.

"A parting word to the people for whom I have sacrificed thirty years of my life and to my friends in the army just disbanded, which action should have been taken instantly after the removal of the bloody weight of Spain's merciless regime. We armed ourselves and, therefore, now we no longer want soldiers but men for the maintenance of peace and order, which are the basis of Cuba's future welfare.

"It is necessary to understand that the nation, in this epoch, most difficult and unequalled in history, should avail itself of the opportunity to show it possesses virtues, in spite of the vices caused by colonial government and the harshness of warlike life. We wanted and depended upon foreign intervention to terminate the war. This occurred at the most terrible moment of our contest and resulted in Spain's defeat. But none of us thought this extraordinary event would be followed by a military occupation of the country by our allies who treat us as a people incapable of acting for ourselves, and who have reduced us to disobedience, to submission and to a tutelage imposed by force of circumstances. This cannot be our ultimate fate after the years of struggle, and we should aid by every pacific method in finishing the work of organizing, which the Americans accepted in the protocol, and which has been as disagreeable for them as for ourselves. This aid will prove useless without concord among all the islanders. Therefore it is necessary to forget the past disagreements, to completely unite all elements and to organize a political party, which is needed in any country."

THE SPANISH WAY.

Cuban Officers Charge Privates $5 for Identification.

Havana, June 2.—There is much comment here over the fact that Cuban officers have been demanding $5 as compensation for identificating Cubans who have been applicants for the $75 allowed by the United States authorities to former soldiers of the Cuban army who surrendered their arms. A majority of the Cubans here do not believe the statement, thinking the story was prepared to injure them in public opinion, but facts prove the story to be true.

Great interest is manifested among all classes in to-morrow's races, which bid fair to be very successful. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted free, so the army and navy will be well-represented. General Wilson left here this morning for Matanzas, General Wood leaves to-morrow for Santiago de Cuba, and General Carpenter will leave Havana on Tuesday for Puerto Principe.

Court Sworn In.

Havana, June 1, 10:30 a. m.—The supreme court was sworn in to-day.

Governor General Brooke and all the military governors met at 10 o'clock this morning, in order to confer regarding the interests of the island.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Wilcox, Wyoming, the Scene of the Hold-Up.

Omaha, Neb., June 2.—Union Pacific train No. 1 was held up at Wilcox, Wyo., at 2 o'clock this morning. The express car was completely wrecked by dynamite. The safe blown open and contents taken. Engineer Jones was injured by flying debris.

The Union Pacific officials furnish the following account of the robbery: Just before daylight, in the midst of a drenching rain, the train was held up just beyond Wilcox, Wyo. The robbers blew up the express car with dynamite, severely wounding the engineer, and then escaped to the mountains. According to the officials of the express company the robbers obtained only a nominal reward for their daring crime. A posse, under command of the sheriff of Carbon county, is in pursuit, and officers are confident of capturing them.

The robbers boarded the train at Wilcox at 2:09 a. m. As the train reached the bridge one of the robbers crawled into the cab and at the point of a gun ordered Engineer Jones to pull across the bridge and stop. Meantime the others of the gang were at work in the express car. Just as the engine pulled off the bridge there was a tremendous explosion that scattered pieces of the express car for a hundred feet in every direction. The end of the mail car was stove in, and several stringers knocked out of the bridge.

It only required a few minutes for the robbers to rifle the safe, which was blown open by the explosion. They took its contents, signaled their confederate on the engine, and, before the passengers and train crew were aware of just what had happened, were off for the mountains.

—"Like diamonds raindrops glisten." Drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla are precious jewels for the blood which glisten in their use.

NEW LIFE AND HOPE

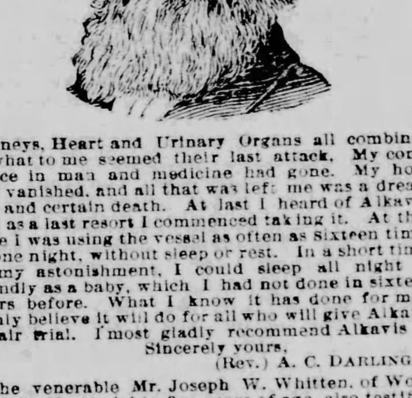
Is Found in a New Botanical Discovery — The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc., will Upon Request be Mailed.

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 29, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver,



Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,
(Rev.) A. C. Darling.

The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases, and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MATAAFA QUITS.

The Old Rebel and Hisf Forces Surrender.

Washington, June 6.—The secretary of state has received the following cablegram from Bartlett Tripp, the United States representative on the Samoan commission:

Apia, May 31, via Auckland, June 6.—Mataafa disarmed. Over 1,800 rebels surrendered.

(Signed.) "TRIPP."

Apia, Samoa, May 31.—(Via Auckland, N. Z., June 6.)—Malietoe and Tamasse have visited the members of the Samoan commission on board the United States transport Badger, and Mataafa visited them the following day. Neither of them was recognized as king. Mataafa expressed willingness to abide by the commissioners' decision, and blamed the Europeans for the trouble here. The commissioners informed him that they had power to establish a government with or without a king. Mataafa thought the Samoans should have a king but expressed willingness to disarm his followers and leave the matter in the hands of the commission.

The Germans acted, for the first time in many months, with the representatives of the other powers, and have officially sent a guard ashore.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27, as the day for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of time until to-day, when he surrendered 1,800 guns on board the Badger. The Malietoans are now disarmed.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia flying the flag of Admiral Kautz, sailed May 31, and the British and German consuls, Mr. E. E. S. Maxse and Herr Rose, proceed to Europe June 17.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated with great rejoicings, about 3,000 strong men of the Malietoa party attending the festivities at Malinuu, in the presence of the British consul and naval officers. The procession visited the graves of the British and Americans, and then marched to the graves of the Germans who were in the battle of Fagalt, in 1879. The Americans fired a salute over the German graves.

The natives are gaining confidence and are freely submitting their grievances to the commission.

The natives brought here from other islands at the time of the disturbances will be returned to their homes, and all the warships will probably leave Samoa at an early date.

The chief justice, Mr. William I. Chambers, will continue the sittings of the supreme court, Dr. Wilhelm Self, the newly-arrived German president of the municipal council here, has not yet assumed his duties. The commissioners are reticent, but it is understood they are considering a reduction of the cost of the administration as established by the Berlin treaty, and that the number of officials may be reduced.

The residents of Apia express dissatisfaction at the indications given by the commission that the rebels will not be punished, and that they will also be paid for arms illegally imported. They consider this a bad precedent, but it is admitted this is too early to criticise the action of the commissioners.

The American engineering staff has arrived here, and will proceed to erect a naval jetty and coal stores at Pango-Pango.

Judge Mulligan, the former American consul, has arrived here to conduct the compensation claims and defend Mataafa. But, the commission has intimated that no notice will be taken of the claims beyond recording them, and it is possible the commission will ask each power to compensate its own citizens or subjects, as the case may be.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT.

Five Thousand Sovereigns Stolen From a Steamer.

San Francisco, Cal., June 3.—Upon the arrival of the steamer Alameda from Australia yesterday, it was discovered that a box containing 5,000 sovereigns was missing. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in British gold had been sent by the steamer from Sydney. The money was shipped in thirty steel boxes and one of these boxes was abstracted from the steamer's treasure room during the voyage. The theft is apparently shrouded in deepest mystery. When the loss was reported to the captain he took extraordinary pains to locate the stolen treasure and to discover the thief.

Willard R. Green and J. R. Porter, who were taken to the police headquarters and questioned in connection with the mysterious disappearance of $25,000 in gold on the steamer Alameda on her trip from Sydney to this port, were released by the police after a few hours at headquarters. The police have concluded that Green and Porter had no connection with the disappearance of the money. It is said Green is a well known mining man of Denver, and Porter is his cousin who were returning from a trip to Australia. The police hold to the theory that the money was taken at Sydney before the vessel left there.

Trades Unions Exempted.

Boston, June 1.—The house to-day passed over the governor's veto the bill exempting trades unions from the laws governing fraternal beneficiary organizations.

MARCHAND'S ARRIVAL

Greeted With the Greatest Enthusiasm at Toulon.

Toulon, May 31.—Major Marchand arrived here yesterday afternoon on board the French cruiser D'Assis. The hero of Fashoda was greeted with immense enthusiasm, the ship having him on board being escorted in the harbor by a large number of steamers. At the landing Major Morchand was received by the mayor of Toulon and several generals of the French army, who welcomed him in speeches of laudation.

The roadstead was crowded with vessels decked with flags and all manner of small boats were out to welcome the explorer upon his return to France. When the cruiser D'Assis entered the port, flags and handkedchiefs were waved everywhere, and shouts of "Vive l'Armee!" and "Vive Marchand!" resounded in all directions.

Replying to the addresses, Major Marchand expressed his heartfelt thanks for the demonstration of welcome. He recalled his own anguish and that of his comrades when they were ordered to evacuate Fashoda, and again, when on reaching Abyssinia, he heard that his beloved France had risen against the army.

"But we have found to-day," he continued, "that the latter fear was without foundation. We do not take the honor shown us as meant for ourselves, but rather for the army, and I sum up all our thoughts by joining you in the three cries I have heard since my arrival: 'Vive la France,' 'Vive l'Armee' and 'Vive la Republique.' France is for the moment downcast through want of union. We must be united. It is the only way to be strong."

These sentiments were received with thunders of applause.

MAJOR MARCHAND.

HERO REACHED PARIS.

Explorer and His Party Were Received by President Loubet.

Paris, June 1.—The civil and military authorities and a big crowd of people went to the railroad station at Lyons, at one o'clock this morning to welcome Major Marchand, the African explorer, on his way to Paris from Toulon.

A tremendous shout of "Vive Marchand," announced the arrival of the popular idol's train at 9:10 a. m. A victoria was sent by the minister of marine, M. Lockroy, to convey the Major to the ministry of marine, where a lunch was given in his honor.

The carriage was literally covered with flowers and had a tri-color flag at each corner, while the coachman's whip was tied with tri-color ribbons.

Delirious enthusiasm marked every step of Marchand's progress along the boulevard Diderot, to the Henri Quatre bridge. On either step of the carriage stood a policeman who kept the explorer's frantic admirers from entering the vehicle.

The procession arrived at the Place de la Concorde at a walking pace and stopped in front of the ministry of marine, where Marchand entered. The other carriages finally arrived with Capt. Baratier, Dr. Emily, Ensign Dye and the other members of the expedition.

The minister of marine and Major Marchand then appeared on the balcony and the other members of the expedition followed, formed a group and repeatedly bowed to the spectators who acclaimed them until they were hoarse.

The Place de la Concorde was black with people and the houses on the Avenue de l'Opera at the corner of which the military club is situated and the adjacent streets were decorated with flags.

An enormous crowd gathered in front of the Military club and cheered for the army. The interior of the club was decorated with trophies of flags, flowers, etc. Squads of municipal guards, mounted and on foot, eventually cleared the Avenue de l'Opera and diverted all traffic from it.

The explorers were received by President Loubet at the Elysee Palace at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

General King Come.

San Francisco, June 2.—The City of Pueblo arrived late yesterday from Manila. Among her passengers is Gen. King.

REVISION FOR DREYFUS.

Revision of His Case is Finally Ordered.

Paris, June 3.—The court of cassation to-day rendered a verdict in favor af a revision of the Dreyfus case and ordering a new court-martial to sit at Rennes, sixty miles from Nantes for the trial of the prisoner.

Previous to the announcement of the verdict, crowds of people assembled at the palace of justice and in its neighborhood, awaiting the decision. Perfect calm prevailed.

The decision, which was pronounced at 3:45 p. m., is that the prisoner is to be retried on the following question:

"Is Dreyfus guilty of having, in 1894 practiced machinations or of having had communication with a foreign power or its agents with the view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of war with France?"

The audience received the decision with cries of "Viva la Justice. Vive la Loi."

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, June 5.—The admiral commanding the French squadron in these waters received yesterday an order to send the cruiser Sfax to take Dreyfus from Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, and convoy him to France. The Sfax, which is commanded by Captain Coffinieres de Nordeck, left for Devil's Island at 10 o'clock yesterday evening.

ESTERHAZY CONFESSES.

Admits the Bordereau Was His Work.

London, June 3.—The Daily Chronicle says that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy called at its office last evening (Friday) with a confidential friend, and, after declaring that the time had arrived when the whole truth should be told, although hitherto by reason of constant orders and inducements he had kept silence on the essential point, made the following statement.

"The chiefs of the army have disgracefully abandoned me. My cup is full and I shall speak out.

"Yes, (raising his voice and glaring around), it was I who wrote the Bordereau. I write it upon orders received from Sandherr."

Esterhazy, the Chronicle says, then proceeded to explain that for months before 1893 moral proofs had been obtained of leakages which were only possible through an officer belonging to the ministry of war, and it was necessary to catch the guilty party by material evidence. Hence the bordereau.

When asked what the chiefs of the French staff would say to this confession, Esterhazy, shrugging his shoulders, disdainfully replied: "They will lie as they know how to lie, but I have them tight. Proofs that they knew the whole thing and share the responsibility with me and I will produce the proofs."

He then denounced the chiefs as "a set of scoundrels who have abandoned me basely," and added: "But at one time they used to come to thank Madame Pays for her assistance."

Esterhazy asserted that quite recently, the chiefs sent M. Laguerre, a former deputy, to London with seductive offers to him to keep silence.

"Now they are using threats," he shouted, "but I will not be deterred."

The Daily Chronicle got Esterhazy to give notes of the interview.

Paris, June 5.—The Matin to-day publishes an interview with Major Count Esterhazy in which Esterhazy accuses Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam of having, for safety, placed in his mother-in-law's house at Brussels, extraordinary documents which protect them both, notably a long report by Gen. Gonse discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy.

The Matin's correspondent at Brussels, confirms the statement that Du Paty de Clam left documents in possession of the d'Ursel family. But Paty de Clam's wife is a daughter of the Duchesse d'Ursel grand mistress of the queen's household and queen's God daughter.

The minister of war, M. Krantz, has ordered proceedings to be taken against Esterhazy for obtaining and using documents connected with the so-called "Secret Dossier" and the minister has also issued instructions that proceedings be taken against Gen. Pellieux, for the manner in which he conducted the Esterhazy case.

The minister of justice, M. Lobret, has written to the president of the chamber of deputies, M. Deschanel, calling his attention to the reference in the decision of the court of cassation to Gen. Mercier's showing documents connected with the Dreyfus court martial, in order that the chamber may decide whether Mercier is to be proceeded against for an unlawful act committed while he was minister of war.

Paris, June 2.—The arrest yesterday evening of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, who, in 1894, was commissioned to investigate the first charges made against Dreyfus, was ordered after the minister of war, M. Krantz, had consulted with the premier, M. Dupuy. The prisoner, who is confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, is charged with forgery and uttering forgery. It is not yet known whether he will be tried before a court-martial or a disciplinary court.

CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS.

ATTACK ON LOUBET.

President of France Assailed by a Mob.

Paris, June 5.—President Loubet, accompanied by the premier, M. Dupuy, and the chief of the military household, Gen. McBalloud, drove to the Auteuil races Sunday afternoon, closely followed by Madame Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the Avenue des Champs-Elysees, the crowd bowed respectfully, but on arriving at Auteuil they were met by a violent demonstration evidently organized, and directed against the president.

During the races the clamor increased to violence, and was plainly directed by a committee of the League of Patriots, collected, with their supporters, both before and behind the presidential stand, around which a formidable affray proceeded.

Several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the presidential stand. At the crisis of the excitement, wild shouts of "Vive l'Armee!" and "Vive de Roulede!" were heard on all sides. Count Christiani, a member of the Steeple-chase society, rushed towards the president, brandishing a stick and directed a blow at him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed on Christiani, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection.

President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved, talking to the premier, while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence.

Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the prefect of police ordered the Republican Guards to surround the presidential stand. The principal leaders of the demonstration were Deputies M. Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite and Nationalist, and M. Firmin Faure, anti-Semite and Nationalist.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Fifty Years Valid Title Base of One Claim.

London, June 3.—A representative of the Associated Press here has been informed that United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, at the conference which he had with the Marquis of Salisbury at the foreign office yesterday, submitted dispatches from the officials at Washington, who have considered the points raised by the Canadians in the boundary dispute. These are treated generally, but two points were specially treated—the first defining the line of arbitration to which it is proposed to submit the Alaskan question, and, second, the American view of the Lynn canal strip claim.

A prominent foreign office official said that Canada's proposition on the first point may be accepted by both parties, and that the 50 years' valid title clause may be made the base of negotiations, in which case they will practically proceed on the Venezuela lines.

Peerage for Pauncefote.

London, June 1.—It has been definitely ascertained by the Associated Press that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, and head of the British delegation at the peace conference, will be elevated to the peerage, and that the announcement will be made in the list of the queen's birthday honors, which will be issued to-morrow.

RESCUE FOR WEAK MEN

Prof. Jules Laborde's Wonderful French Preparation of "Calthos" that Restores Lost Manhood.

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Absolutely Free by Sealed Mail.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

The marvelous French remedy, "CALTHOS," recently introduced in this country by the Von Mohl Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest, richest and most responsible business firms in the United States, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession because of the wonderful cures it has effected. If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Weakness of any nature in the Sexual Organs or nerves, (no matter how caused), or if the parts are undeveloped or have shrunken or wasted away "CALTHOS" will restore you.

"CALTHOS" is a French discovery by Prof. Jules Laborde, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.

"CALTHOS" is the only remedy recognized by the medical profession as a specific cure for weak men.

It has the endorsement of the German and French governments, and is largely used in the standing armies of those countries.

"CALTHOS" is put before you on its merits alone. Try it and put it to the test. TRY IT FREE.

There is no security required—no C. O. D. scheme. Send us your name and address, and we will send you enough "CALTHOS" to last five days. IT WILL BE SENT IN A SEALED PACKAGE BY MAIL. In the quiet of your home you can try it and see what it does.

All correspondence relating to the "CALTHOS" department of our business is strictly confidential.

We neither publish nor furnish testimonials. Address applications for trial treatment to

THE VON MOHL CO., 185 B, Cincinnati, O. Largest importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

VIEWS OF BEAUTIFUL PARIS

ISSUED IN PORTFOLIOS BY **THE TOLEDO BLADE.**

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An infantry company resting after the drill.
Infantry drill on the grounds near Paris.
Infantry drill, firing by platoons.
A military review at Longchamps.
Cavalry manoeuvre at Longchamps.
A cavalry charge in the Bois.
Entrance to the Palace of Versailles.
Orangery, in the Park of Versailles.
View of the Palace of Versailles, form the Park.
Palace of Versailles, from the Place of the Army.
Basin of Ceres, Versailles Park.
Basin of Flora, Versailles Park.
Grand Basin of Neptune.
Basin of Apollo.
Basin of Latone, Versailles Park.
Baths of Apollo, Versailles Park.

Portfolio No. 20 Contains:

General view, from the Palace, of the Grandes Eaux, Versailles.
Neptune and Amymone, Grand Trianon, Versailles.
The Retreat From Moscow.
Vestibule to the gallery of the Grand Trianon, Versailles.
Bedroom of Napoleon I. in the Grand Trianon.
Cabinet study of Napoleon I. Grand Trianon, Versailles.
State carriage of Napoleon I.
State carriage of the Prince Imperial, Versailles.
Little Trianon, Versailles.
Marie Antoinette, Versailles Museum.
Drawing room, Little Trianon.
Bed of Marie Antoinette, Versailles.
House of the Lord, Versailles.
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The Hall of the Tennis Court, Versailles.
The Oath in the Tennis Court, Versailles.

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PEACE CONFERENCE.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

Failed to Agree On All Important Points.

The Hague, June 1.—Both sections of the disarmament committee met yesterday and, as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments.

The drafting committee of the arbitration committee made some advance in the afternoon. The American delegates submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal. The plan provides that each country shall appoint a single arbitrator, to be selected by the supreme courts of the signatory powers. The tribunal shall have a permanent central seat and be composed of at least three judges, who shall not be natives or residents of countries belonging to the powers in disaccord.

The general expense shall be shared proportionately. In the event of new facts arising within three months of a decision, the same tribunal shall not take cognizance of any dispute until assured that the parties concerned will accept its decision.

The convention shall come into force and the tribunal be established when nine powers, eight of whom shall be European or American and four of whom shall be signatories of the declaration of Paris, 1856, shall have adhered to the convention.

Apart from the above project, the Americans proposed a special scheme of mediation providing that, in the event of a difference arising between two powers, each shall choose another power to act as its second. The powers thus selected shall do all they can to reconcile the opponents. These seconding powers shall, even when war was broken out, continue their efforts with a view of ending hostilities as soon as possible.

The American project was accompanied by the following memorandum:

The proposal herewith submitted takes its form as a resolution looking to action outside of the conference with our instructions. The proposal shows the earnest desire of the President of the United States for a permanent international tribunal for the conduct of arbitration between nations and the willingness of the President to aid in the establishment of such a tribunal upon the general lines indicated.

The commissioners from the United States are ready, without insisting upon the form of their own resolutions to try to develop the proposals therefore submitted to the conference so that they shall embody what is essential in this plan. It seems to the United States commissioners that it ought not be difficult to associate with the several proposals as they may eventually be developed for mediation in various forms of international inquiry and arbitration by special arrangement a plan for premanent tribunal of arbitration which will embody what is essential in the American resolution.

The Hague, June 2.—The special commission to which projects have been referred has decided unanimously to discard all projects not coming directly within the precise aim of the conference. The third commission has finished the work treating upon good offices and mediation. It has welded the various projects into one which will be submitted for discussion on Monday. When the discussion is completed, the commission will resume their examination, drafting a single arbitration scheme based on the various projects submitted.

Negotiations Proceeding.

London, June 1.—Replying to Sir Edward Temperley Gourley, advanced Liberal, in the house of commons to-day, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, William St. John Broderick, said the Anglo-American commission had adjourned until August, and that the negotiations are proceeding.

Yellow Fever Raging.

London, June 2.—Reliable advices from Bahia, Brazil, say the yellow fever is raging there. It is added that half a dozen young Englishmen employed as clerks have died of the fever, that the English chaplain at Bahia is also a victim, and that the American chaplain is burying the Englishmen.

Position of the Paris.

London, June 5.—The American line steamship Paris now on the rocks near the Manacles, has been handed over to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to float her. There has been no change in her position since the last attempt to tug her off.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON.

INTERCOURSE RESTORED.

Our Diplomatic Relations With Spain Complete.

Washington, June 3.—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1898, were formally resumed at 11 o'clock to-day when President McKinley greeted Duc d'Arcos, the newly accredited minister to the United States, in the Blue Parlor of the White House. Simultaneous in Madrid the program arranged was carried out. Bellamy Storer, the new American minister to Spain, was being presented to Christina, the queen regent, during the minority of his Catholic majesty Alphonoso XIII. It was a notable occasion in the world's history—the resumption of friendly relations between two nations which had been at war, and in the brief struggle had changed the map of the world.

The speeches of to-day were especially notable. They were plain spoken and devoid of the usual hazy diplomatic phraseology.

The ceremony was exceedingly simple. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the hour set, the two carriages containing the Duc d'Arcos, Secretary Hay and the secretaries of the new Spanish minister, Senors Riano and Pastor, reached the White House.

Quite a crowd had collected to catch a glimpse of the new minister. The party was immediately ushered into the Blue Parlor. The Duc was attired in his resplendent diplomatic uniform. Across his coat he wore a scarlet sash, and on his breast sparkled the insignia of half a dozen orders, the dazzling cross of the order of the Catholic being the most conspicuous. He carried his plumed chapeau in his left hand and the copy of his address in his right. The secretaries were likewise attired in their gorgeous diplomatic uniforms. On reaching the blue parlor they were presented by Secretary Hay to Colonel Bingham, who remained with them while the secretary of state retired for a moment. He immediately reappeared with President McKinley, to whom he presented the Duc d'Arcos and Senors Riano and Pastor. The President was cordial but dignified in his greeting. Duc d'Arcos then read his address in Spanish. He stood a little in advance of his aides, facing the President, while a little to the rear and right of the President stood Secretary Hay. Colonel Bingham and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou stood upon the left.

The minister said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the royal letter by which her majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits me to this government in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from of old between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace which Spain has signed put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this republic may be as friendly as they were in times past, and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer; and, in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and co-operation of your excellency and of your government."

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Minister, I receive, with the greatest gratification, the letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII, has accredited you near this government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your former residence, but from all our people, who rejoice, as I do, at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than one hundred years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish, and I can assure you that every member of this government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end."

It was noticeable that Duc D'Arcos, in referring to the gratification with which Spain resumed the friendly relations with the United States that had existed for over one hundred years, plainly said that these relations had been broken by war, while the President delicately spoke only of the relations interrupted for a short time.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Commission Submits Its Report and Estimates.

Washington, June 1.—The state department has made public an official abstract of the report of the Nicaraguan canal commission, as presented by Admiral Walker, the head of the commission.

The report goes into minute details with respest to all details connected with the construction of the canal, and says, after mature deliberation, the commission had adopted an estimate for the route from Brito to Lake Nicaragua, called Childs' route, and from the lake to Graytown, called Lull route. This line, leaving Brito, follows the left bank of the Rio Grande to near Bueno Retire, crosses the western divide to the valley of the Lajas, which it follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan river, it follows the upper river to near Boca San Carlos; thence, in excavation, by the left bank of the river to the San Juanillo and across the low country to Greytown, passing to the northward of Lake Silico. It requires but a single dam, with regulation works at both ends of the summit level. The surveys have in general revealed better physical condition than were hitherto supposed to exist, especially as to the amount of rock in the upper river, whereby it is possible to greatly reduce the estimated cost of construction.

After giving due weight to all the elements of this important question, and with an earnest desire to reach logical conclusions, based upon substantial facts, the commission believes that a canal can be built across the isthmus on this route for not exceeding $18,113,790.

Col. Hains concurs generally with the views of the other members of the commission, but his estimate of the cost is $134,818,308.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Large Decrease Scored During the Month of May.

Washington, June 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,168,891,407, a decrease as compared with last month, of $3,695,857. This decrease in the debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand. The total debt is $1,436,475,500. This amount, however, does not include $555,517,613 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption.

The total cash in the treasury is $898,067,063, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $631,482,969, leaving a net cash balance in the treasury of $267,584,094.

WILL BE NO CALL.

No Crisis Demanding More Volunteers—So Decides the Cabinet.

Washington, June 2.—The cabinet, at its meeting to-day, decided that there was no present necessity for the enlistment of volunteers. The situation was gone over at the cabinet meeting very fully before this conclusion was reached. The President stands ready at any time it may appear necessary to authorize the enlistment of the volunteers, should more men be deemed necessary, although hoping that such a contingency may not arise.

Gen. Otis is to be given the 30,000 men for whom he has asked. The additional 5,000 or 6,000 troops to make up the 30,000 are to be taken from the regulars now serving in Porto Rico, Cuba and this country.

The rainy season is now on in the Philippines, and aggressive field operations will have to be suspended for a couple of months at least.

A letter from Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of Santiago province, was read at the cabinet meeting, which was considered eminently satisfactory. Gen. Wood reported that he had completed a tour of the province, and had found things in an admirable condition. There were no appeals from any source for food, there were no complaints of bandits, all was quiet and orderly, and the people were everywhere returning to their peaceful vocations. The platform of the Ohio state convention was read to his assembled counsellors by President McKinley, who had received a copy of it from the Associated Press.

WHAT THEY WILL GET.

Travel Pay for Volunteers is Approximated.

Washington, June 1.—Secretary Alger has caused the quartermaster general to make a careful computation of the mileage the Philippine volunteers from each state would be entitled to should they be mustered out at San Francisco and has also attached to the statement a schedule of the railroad rates that each man would be required to pay out of his own pocket in the event that he elected to take the travel allowance.

This information was embodied in the shape of a message which was cabled today to General Otis as follows:

"Otis, Manila.—Volunteers mustered out San Francisco will receive travel pay approximately as follows: Men of companies, Colorado, $59 to $95; Idaho, $51 to $81; Iowa, $82 to $130; Kansas, $83 to $130; Montana, $53 to $84; Nebraska, $74 to $117; Nevada, $55 to $87; North Dakota, $86 to $136; Oregan, $32 to $51; Pennsylvania, $127 to $201; South Dakota, $82 to $130; Tennessee, $107 to $169; Utah, $36 to $57; Washington, $39 to $62; Wyoming, $55 to $87; Minnesota, $89 to $142.

"Of course the higher sums are graded among non-commissioned officers. Railroad fares are San Francisco to St. Louis, $43; Chicago, $44; Washington and Philadelphia, $59; New York, $60; Salt Lake, $24; Lincoln and Topeka, $37; Des Moines, $40; Sioux Falls, $41; Cheyenne and Denver, $35, not including subsistence. Officers of course get larger sums. Submit these facts to each regiment and let them determine by vote whether they will be mustered out at San Francisco and take travel pay or in their own states transported by the government. Cable vote each regiment.

(Signed. "ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

NO STEP BACKWARD.

Says Secretary Gage of President's Order.

Washington, June 1.—In discussing President McKinley's civil service order, issued Monday, which takes about 4,000 places out of the classified list, Secretary Gage in an interview made the following observations:

"I do not regard the changes in any sense a step backward. The inclusive order of President Cleveland, bringing as it did every place to which appointment was made by the secretary into the classified service, with the exception of his private secretary and stenographer, was too broad. The trial has extended now for three years, and the number of exceptions, compared with the 65,000 places that were included in President Cleveland's order, relatively are few.

"The President has not made a change in the civil service rules that was not urged by the head of the department concerned, and urged with satisfying reasons why the condition would be beneficial to the transaction of public business.

"The only large class of places in the treasury service which have been exempted are the deputy collectors of internal revenue, and politics has had nothing to do with that exemption. I have given that question the most careful study, and I do not believe it was either lawful or just to have the places of deputy collectors of internal revenue included in the classified service.

"It should be noted that in the case of nearly all the excepted places, with the exception of private secretaries, it is provided that the person appointed must successfully pass an examination equivalent to the one held by the commission for positions of like character. There is no letting down in the requirements for ascertained fitness, and in my opinion there will be no deterioration in the qualifications of people appointed."

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Shows Total Circulation In the Country May 31.

Washington, June 1.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows the total circulation of national bank notes on May 31, 1899, to have been $242,064,554, a decrease for the month of $649,779, and an increase for the year of $14,451,709.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $206,305,954, a decrease for the month of $1,660,333, and an increase for the year of $10,150,019.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,758,600, an increase for the month of $1,010,553, and an increase of $4,401,690 for the year.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,600,310, and to secure public deposits, $71,172,940.

The monthly report of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mint during May, 1899, was $7,804,566, as follows: Gold, $4,803,400; silver, $2,879,416; minors coins, $121,750. The number of standard dollars coined was 2,214,000.

OUR REVENUES.

Government Receipts Continue a Healthy Growth.

Washington, June 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures for May, 1899, shows the total receipts to have been $44,786,013 as against $30,074,818 for May, 1898. The disbursements amounted to $40,513,004, as against $47,849,909 for May last year, leaving a surplus for last month of $4,273,009.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the receipts were $469,089,829, a gain as compared with the corresponding period last year of over $98,000,000.

The disbursements during the last eleven months amounted to $573,709,972 as against $395,523,105 for the corresponding period last year.

STAND ON OUR RIGHTS.

This Country Will Grant Canadians No Concessions.

Washington, May 31.—The officials here are unwilling to be drawn publicly into a controversy over the Canadian boundary question, even though the matter has been made the subject of a statement in the House at Ottawa by Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, which in the ordinary course would relieve them from the obligation to maintain silence. They take the view, however, that the pendency of the negotiations with Great Britain on this subject make it inadvisable at this time to make public the official record of proceedings of the joint commission.

It can be stated, however, on authority that there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the statement made by Sir Wilfrid yesterday as to the position respecting arbitration of the Canadians. But this is subject to the important qualification that the statement referred to a state of affairs existing when the commission was in session, and at its termination, and not later. Since then there has been negotiations directly between the British government and the government of the United States conducted of late through Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury in London, and of which Mr. Wilfrid Laurier's statement takes no account.

It is reiterated in the most earnest manner by the officials here that in these negotiations Canada stood in the way of an agreement which the British authorities after mature consideration had accepted as eminently fair and just.

Respecting the Canadian demand for the possession of Pyramid harbor on the Lynn canal, pending the decision of an arbitration or some other competent authority that her title is good it can be stated that the position of our government remains unchanged. It does not recognize any parallel between the Canadian claim of Pyramid harbor and our own claim to Dyea and Skagway. Of the latter we have been in undisputed possession for many years, in fact our title has never before been questioned. Canada on the other hand never asserted any claim to Pyramid harbor until lately, and has never been in even temporary possession, so that the legal aspect of the claims are regarded as entirely different.

The proposition from the British side to declare a neutral strip of the country leading from the head of the Lynn canal back across the mountains to the Canadian line has not commended itself to the State department, which fails to see why the United States should voluntarily surrender aboslute title to territory belonging to the United States.

SPEAKERSHIP SETTLED.

And the Distributon of Other Places Now On.

Washington, June 3.—Now that it seems to be practically settled that Gen. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, will succeed Thomas Brackett Reed as speaker of the Fifty-sixth congress, speculations of all sorts regarding committee assignments and the probable officers of the next house are rampant. As to the choice assignments upon committees, it would take a very large volume to contain, in printed form, all the gossip appertaining thereto.

As to the chief officers of the house, clerk, doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms, under whom, nominally, come all the appointments to minor places, there is considerable speculation also, but more definite conclusions may be drawn from the gossip than as to that relating to chairmanships and important assignments upon committees.

MT. RANIER PARK.

Rules Soon to Be Issued for Its Government.

Washington, June 2.—The interior department will soon issue rules and regulations for the government of Mount Rainier National park in Washington, which was recently created by congress. No appropriation was made for the pay of guardians of the park, and it is considered probable that it will be necessary to place a troop of cavalry there, as in the case of Yellowstone park.

Ordered to Manila.

Washington, June 2.—At the present request of Gen. Otis, Brigidier-General Schwan, chief assistant to Adjutant-General Corbin, has been ordered to duty in the Philippines.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

Original Intention In the Dewey Home Proposition.

New York, June 1.—In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was Admiral Upshur's intention, when he suggested a gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey, that the property purchased should become his personal property and pass to his heirs, or whether it was his intention that it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the navy, to be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy, and thereafter to pass to his successors as time goes on, the department of history, University of the United States, which has an office in this city, wrote to Admiral Upshur, asking for his idea on the matter.

Under date of May 29, the admiral replied as follows:

"Your inference that it is my preference that a home to be purchased by the free will offerings of Americans for the admiral of the navy should be occupied by Admiral as long as he remains at the head of the navy, and then pass to his successors, is entirely correct, and I agree with you further that in that form it would be more acceptable to Admiral Dewey. I have not moved beyond the initiative in this matter. Others have assumed, most kindly, the work necessary in connection with the raising of funds, and to them the proposition herein stated might be made, although there is a possibility of those subscribing to the Dewey home being unwilling to give except to him in perpetuity."

CANADA'S ATTITUDE.

Uses Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as a Club to Gain Concessions.

New York, May 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Though less confident than it has been of settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, the administration is still hopeful that the negotiations being conducted by Secretary Hay and the British government will yet furnish a solution of the controversy. To a great extent the assembling of the high joint commission and the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty depend upon the solution of the boundary question. Great Britain insists that the United States has more to gain by the abrogation of the Nicaragua canal convention and the settlement of the numerous questions pending with Canada than she has and that as an offset this government should be willing to make concessions in the boundary controversy.

The administration, however, does not intend to jeopardize American interests by giving Canada a port in the Pacific, and regrets that Great Britain is endeavoring to use other questions as a club with which to get this country to accede to her views in the boundary dispute. In the matter of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote had agreed upon the details of the convention for its abrogation, and that it was ready for their signatures, when Great Britain brought forward this proposition to determine the Alaskan boundary line, and directed Sir Julian to stop negotiations with reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Delivered On Requisition.

New York, June 3.—August F. Sieckmann, the absconding secretary of the Garden City Forester's Building and Loan association, of Chicago, who was arrested here a week ago on the charge of embezzling $3,800 of the company's funds, was to-day delivered to an officer from Chicago on a requisition from the governor of Illinois.

RADWAY'S **R**EADY **R**ELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

OTIS' REPORT.

No Cause for the Rebellion of the Insurgents.

Washington, June 1.—The secretary of War has made public the report of Gen. Otis, dated Manila, transmitting the reports of his subordinante officers on the operations around Manila up to April 6. Gen. Otis begins with this statement:

"These military operations are fairly well presented in the reports and I have little to add thereto, but desire particularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I deem to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful action for the present existing hostilities."

Gen. Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for hostilities with the United States and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement by stating that in the absence of the Spanish authority many able and conservative Filipinos gave adherence to this seemingly de facto government. Many withdrew their adherence when the radical element declared its hostility to the United States.

Describing briefly the tension that existed at the time, Gen. Otis includes in explanation of his course some highly important correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo. Early in January when Gen. Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of officers to meet an insurgent committee to effect a compromise by which peace might be maintained, Gen. Otis refused to recognize an insurgent but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo or a commission appointed by him.

Aguinaldo's response and Gen. Otis' reply are set out in the following extracts from the report:

"Malolos, Jan. 9, 1899.

"General—I have been informed, after the interview between the commissioners of my government and Mr. Carman, that there will be no inconvenience on your part, in naming, as commanding general, representatives that will confer with those whom I will name for the same object.

"Although it has not been explained to me the reason why you could not treat with the commissioners of my government, I have the faculty of doing the same with those of the commanding general who cannot be recognized.

"Nevertheless, for the sake of peace, I have considered it advisable to name, as 'commanding general,' a commission composed of the following gentlemen: Florentino Flores, Ambrosio Flores and Manuel Arguieles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord, with those whom you will name, with the object of using such methods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your government and troops. If you will deign to attend to said commissioners and through these means come to some understanding, 'if only temporary,' that will inure the peace and harmony amongst ourselves, the Filipino public would reach a grateful glory.

"I am yours, general, with the highest consideration,

"Your most respectful servant,
"EMILIO AGUINALDO."

To this letter I replied as follows:

"Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, commanding revolutionary forces, Malolos, P. I.

"General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and motives, and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited, will make them clear to you.

"In my official capacity I am merely the agent of the United States government to conduct its affairs under the limits of its constitution and laws, recognizing no national or civil power not already formally recognized by my government, unless especially authorized to do so by the instructions of the executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary government and endeavored to make that inability clear to the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my entire official connection with affairs here has been consistent and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communications of the cabinet officers of the government at Malolos, fearing that I might be erroneously charged with the lack of courtesy.

"Permit me now, briefly, general, to speak of the serious misunderestanding which exists between the Philippine people and the representatives of the United States government and who hope that our commissioners through a thorough discussion may be able to dispel.

"I sincerely believe all desire peace and harmony, and yet by the machinations of evil disposed persons the people have been led to believe we occupy the position of adversaries.

"The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am under the strict orders of the president of the United States to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the citizens of Manila conclude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the perception of the fair and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the Philippine people depend upon the friendly position of the United States. The hand of Spain was forced and she was acknowledged before the world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This treaty acknowledgment with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the senate of the United States and the action of its congress must also be secured before the executive of that government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States expressed through its representatives in congress. For that action the Philippine people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations. I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Philippine people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it; and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise.

"Permit me to subscribe myself, general, with highest respect, your most obedient servant.

"E. S. OTIS, Major General U. S. V.
"Commanding."

Gen. Otis says the negotiations between the two commissions reached no conclusions as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain. They presented, as the desire of the insurgents, absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain and the conferences resulted in failure.

The latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops, and finally led Gen. Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo calling attention to the arrest by Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent and requesting an explanation. Gen. Otis' letter added: "I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector.

"I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machinations of evil disposed persons."

Aguinaldo replied that the men were arrested inside of his lines for breach of a decree forbidding foreigners to approach the insurgent lines.

General Otis' report explains that the Americans were not outside our lines. He says he quotes the correspondence merely to show the efforts of the American authorities to maintain peace. He next tells how the American soldiers were openly insulted and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening to drive the Americans out of the island, and now finally, on the night of February 4, the demonstration was made as told by Gen. MacArthur, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the firing on Americans by the insurgent troops.

WANT TO STAY.

Four Thousand Volunteers Would Become Residents.

New York, May 31.—A special to the Herald from Manila says: Information has been received here that satisfactory results have attended the movement among members of the volunteer regiments in Manila for the establishment of a large American colony in the Philippines. Four thousand of the volunteers now in the islands are reported to have signed a petition to President and secretary of war praying that they receive their discharges in Manila instead of at the place of enlistment, and that they be allowed travel pay to the place of enlistment. It was explained that they believed the Philippine islands "offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes" and that they desired to remain for the purpose of taking part in the development of the mining, agricultural and industrial resources of the islands." The petition stated that in the event of favorable action by the government those signing it pledged their united support in upholding the laws and protecting the interests of the United States there and would, if so desired, become members of a national guard or such other organization as might be necessary for the best protection of American interests in the Philippines.

A NEW ORDER.

Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War.

Albany, N. Y., June 2.—There was incorporated with the secretary of state yesterday "The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War," with the principal offices in New York City. Governor Roosevelt is one of the directors. Its objects are to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in said war, and to acquire and preserve the records of their individual services; to advance the best interests of soldiers and sailors of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship and maintain the national honor of the Union.

The membership list is limited to those who have served in the active list, or performed active duty, or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet.

FLOOD DAY

Celebrated With Memorial Services In Johnstown, Pa.

Johnstown, Pa., May 31.—Ten years ago to-day occurred the great Johnstown flood, and in observance of the anniversary hundreds of persons, many of whom lost relatives and friends in the appalling disaster, this morning visited the little cemetery of Grand View and deposited floral offerings on the graves of the hundreds of unidentified victims of the flood buried there. This afternoon there was a reunion of the Johnstown Flood Correspondents' association, and this evening public memorial services will be held, at which prominent speakers from different parts of theh state will be present.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Scourge Make Its Appearance In New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., May 31.—Miss Grillo, aged 17 years, living on Loyal street, was reported on Saturday by her physician as being ill with symptoms of yellow fever. Miss Grillo died Sunday afternoon. An autopsy was held the result of which was laid before experts who reached the conclusion that the case presented evidences of yellow fever. Under an agreement with several boards of health the finding of the board of experts was telegraphed to them and also the fact that there was no other case in New Orleans in any way suspicious.

FORT EGBERT.

Aslaskan Stronghold Named After the Dead Hero.

San Francisco, June 5.—Col. S. H. Ray has arrived here on his way to take command of the department of northern Alaska, which comprises all the territory north of the 62d degree of latitude. He expects to leave about June 20. Col. Ray's headquarters will be at the junction of Mission Creek with the Yukon, 90 miles from Dawson and about ten miles from the frontier. When he was in Washington he had the post officially named Fort Egbert, in memory of the late Harry C. Egbert, who fell at Manila in the Philippines.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Demand for Products Continues Without Abatement.

New York, June 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-day says: April failures were the smallest ever reported in any month. Both in manufacturing and in trading failures in May were the smallest ever known in any month, and in each branch eight of the fourteen classes showed smaller failures than in May of any other year.

In dealing with times likes these, the chief difficulty is to avoid the accents of extravagance. The actual is beyond experience, and if its naked recital invites incredulity, what well reasoned forecast of the future could gain hearing? Nobody has known until this year, and the past month, how great the American demand for products might be, and it does not stop short because it has been largely anticipating the future, as may be expected, but still drives buyers to order more, as if no future had been anticipated. In actual payments through clearing houses business is 56.0 per cent larger than last year and 38. per cent larger than in 1892.

More than twenty years ago the demand for iron was called the industrial barometer, and it claims the place yet when the demand passes all belief. Many more furnaces have gone into blast, and yet the famine grows more severe; pig has risen this week 50 cents to $1 at Chicago and grey forge 25 cents at Pittsburg, billets actually selling there for $3 more than the standard price for steel rails. Plates are so needed that $5 premium is paid for June or July delivery. Coke works are overcrowded and prices are higher.

Cotton goods are steady with increased demand, notwithstanding higher prices.

The wool speculators seem to be preparing such trouble for themselves as they met nearly two years ago. They are buying largely but manufacturers are not, although orders for goods have increased and the demand from clothiers begins to encourage agents. Sales for the weeks at three of the principal markets were 8,177,800 pounds against 8,512,000 last year.

Wheat has been lifted slightly on all sorts of reports and then dropped, closing one cent higher than last week.

Failures for the week have been 145 in the United States against 222 last year and 14 in Canada against 16 last year.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

WESTERN HARVESTS.

Prospects for Each of the Great Cereal Crops.

Chicago, June 1.—The Corn Belt, in its monthly summary of the crop situation for the month of May, says to-day:

"From information gathered by over 600 correspondents scattered throughout Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Kansas, Northern Missouri and Northeastern Colorado, the indications are that winter wheat has suffered from winter-kill to the extent that it will affect the yield at least one-half. The remaining crops are reported late and in normal condition, with the exception of a heavy growth of weeds, consequent upon the recent heavy rains.

"In Nebraska the corn acreage is increased 21 per cent, owing to killed wheat being plowed up and put in corn. In Iowa the acreage is about the same as last year; in Kansas, an increase of 20 per cent, and in Missouri an increase of 17 per cent."

Ohio Crops.

Columbus, O., June 3.—The state crop report for June 1, issued to-day, shows that wheat has fallen back since May 1 eight points, and is now placed at only 70 per cent of a full average, which means only two-thirds of a full average crop in this state at best.

In northern counties the wheat was winter-killed to a gerat extent. In 27 counties central, the Hessian fly has done much damage. The fly is still at work.

All over the state short straw is reported and poor filling out of the heads. The following are the figures on the other grains, etc.: Barley, winter, 75, spring 81; rye, 82; oats, 79; clover, 78; timothy, 79. Both clovers and timothy have been damaged by grubs and white top is prevalent in all the meadows.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., June 6, 1899.

During the past week the wheat markets have been active, and the opening days showed advances, the factors of weakness being firm foreign markets and crop damage reports. Receipts have been large, especially in the Northwest. Within the past two days prices weakened and to-day there was a bad break, although there seemed to be no reason for it. The markets as compared with a week ago, are 3¼@3⅜c lower. The receipts of corn have been large. Prices are about 1½c lower. The markets for corn held better than those for wheat. Clover seed sold light. Prices off 5 to 7½c with a weak close.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

There was a big tumble in wheat to-day, and from the way the stuff was dumped on the market it seemed as if traders had come to the conclusion that the coming crop would be a record breaker. Prices started weak on lower Liverpool cables and heavy Northwestern receipts—693 cars, compared with 116 same day last year. The weather was fine for the growing crop of winter wheat in the northern section of the winter wheat belt, which was a factor of weakness. After trade had progressed for some time reports of drouth in Russia and damage in Roumania had a steadying effect, but this was of short duration. The sellers multiplied and prices ambled down without effort to check the course of the markets. There was a fairly good demand for wheat from the country, but it had little effect in stemming the downward current. A report came that one St. Louis trader had thrown 3,000,000 bushels of long wheat on the market. This increased the scurrying down of prices. No one seemed to have sufficient nerve to buy heavily, and everything had an exceedingly bad look for the bulls. Many had in view the fact that June is considered by certain men in the trade a bear month. In 1888, if the writer remembers correctly, there was a break early in June, and before the tide turned wheat had dropped about 10c a bushel. But that which happened years ago may not prove true now. Prices seemed to have got down to the lowest point to-day for the present, and a good many dealers think there will be a reaction to a higher point within a day or two. There was really nothing in the situation to-day to cause such a bad break. The bulls seemed to have been driven all around the pit by nervy bears. Once the bulls lost their nerve, they laid down and stayed there. Trade for July was quite active. Just at the close there was a shade better tone.

Prices of wheat to-day:

July—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Toledo	78⅝	78¾	77	b77¾
Chicago	76¼	76⅝	74¾	a75
New York	81⅜	81⅜	80⅛	80⅜
St. Louis	78½	78½	76⅝	76⅝
Minneapolis	73⅝	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛

At Chicago September wheat opened at 77¼c; high, 77½c, low, 75⅜c; close, 76c asked. At New York September wheat opened at 81⅛c, fell to 80c and closed at 80⅛c bid. At St. Louis September wheat opened at 79c; close, 77⅛c. At Minneapolis September wheat opened at 73⅝c; close, 72⅞c asked.

Puts on July wheat at Chicago, 74⅛c; calls, 76c; curb, 75c.

June oats at Chicago, 24c; July, 23@23⅛c; September, 20⅝c; high, 20⅝c; low, 20⅛c; close, 20⅛c.

Pork at Chicago for June, $8.15; July, $8.20; high, $8.27; low, $8.17; close, $8.22.

Lard at Chicago for June, $5.02; July, $5.02; high, $5.07; low, $5.02; close, $5.07.

Liverpool wheat closed 1¼d decrease from Monday. Corn, ⅛d decline.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following: Rye in Roumania and Russia partially lost. Winter wheat very bad. Spring wheat endangered by drought.

Paris wheat closed 5 centimes higher, flour, 5c to 15c lowere.

Clearances wheat and flour, 305,000 bushels; corn, 905,000 bushels.

Bradstreets shows: Wheat, increase, 1,943,000 bushels; corn, increase, 342,000; oats, increase, 725,000 bushels.

Primary receipts of wheat, 873,000 bushels; same time last year, 162,000. Shipments, 411,000 bushels; same time last year, 429,000. Receipts of corn, 937,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,308,000. Shipments, 715,000 bushels; same time last year, 917,000.

The receipts of corn were large. This with fine weather and weakness in wheat caused a fractional decline, although prices held well up all things considered. At Chicago June corn sold for 33½; July, 33⅛; high, 33⅜; low, 33⅛; close, 33⅛; September, 33⅞; high, 34⅛; low, 33⅝; close, 34. At New York July corn opened at 39⅝; high, 39⅝ bid; low, 39⅜; close, 39⅜ asked; September, 39¼; close, 39⅛ asked.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash and July wheat 1⅜c lower, and September 1⅝c off at the close of the Produce Exchange to-day, as compared with yesterday. Trade unusually active for future delivery, with prices a little steadier at the close, after great weakness.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 77½, 76, then 76¼.

June wheat, 77; close, 76⅛. July, 78⅝, 78⅝, 77, and finally 77⅛ bid; September, 79⅝, 79⅝, 78⅛ and close, 78⅝.

Corn—Dull, Lower.

Corn was dull and ½ to 1c lower for cash, closing steady: No. 2 mixed corn, 33; No. 3 corn, 32, No. 2 yellow, 34; No. 3 yellow, 33½; No. 2 white, 33½; No. 3 white, 33; No. 2 July, 34⅛.

Oats dull, steady: No. 2 mixed oats, 26; No. 2 July, 23⅛@23⅛; No. 2 white, 28.

Rye dull, steady: No. 2 nominally 57.

Clover seed dull and about unchanged; prime old, cash, $3.55 nominal; new do. $3.75 nominal; October, $4.50 asked; No. 2 seed, $3.35 to close. Receipts, none; shipments, 400 bags.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade active, to-day. Butter steadier. Eggs hold at quotations given; supply fair. Vegetables in good supply and easy for several kinds. Fruits in demand and steady.

Butter—Finest creamery 17@18½c; dairy 13@14c.

Eggs—Freshly gathered, 13c.

Cheese—Best full cream, 9½c.

Vegetables—Onions, dry, Southern, bu. $1.35; Bermudas, $1.60; onions, dozen bunches, 8c; beets, dozen bunches, 25c; radishes, dozen bunches, 8c; cucumbers, dozen, 35@40c; lettuce, lb., 5c; asparagus, lb., 5c; beans, dry, hand-picked, bu., $1.25; beans, string, bu., $1.50; potatoes, old, bu., 35@40c; new potatoes, bbl., $3.50; cabbages, crate, $3.25; pie plant, dozen bunches, 7@8c; oyster plant, dozen, 25c; turnips, bu., 25c; rutabagos, bu., 30c; carrots, bu., 30c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; yearlings, 9c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 9c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00 @8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00 @7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $5.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, lb., 7c; heavy steers, 8½c, No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2's, 9½c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.60@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 8½c; beef, 5@8c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Pineapples, dozen, $1.25@2.00; oranges, box, naval, $4.00@4.50; lemons, box, $3.50; cranberries, quart, 9c; strawberries, $1.75@2.50 for 24-quart crates, or 8@10c per quart.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 47c; boiled, 49c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop feed, $16, No. 2 chop, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Tallow—Per pound, 3¼@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 14@17c; washed, 18@22c; fine unwashed, 12 @14c, washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 43c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, June 6.—Butter—Receipts, 13,754 packages; market firmer; western creamery, 15@18½c; factory, 11½@15½c. Cheese—Receipts, 16,573 packages; market weak; large white, 5⅝c; small white, 7¼c; large colored, 7½c; small colored, 7½c. Eggs—Receipts, 11,578 packages; market firmer; western, 14@15c; southern, 10@12½c. Sugar—Raw, strong, held higher; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4c, refined firm; crushed, 5⅞c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 5⅜c. Coffee, dull and easy.

Chicago, June 6.—Close: Wheat—July, 75c; Sept., 76c; Dec., 77c. Corn—June, 33½c; July, 33⅛@33⅜c; Sept., 34c; Dec., 33⅝@33½c. Oats—June, 24c; July, 23⅛c; Dec., 20½c. Pork—June, $8.15; July, $8.22½; Sept., $8.40. Lard—June, $5.02½; July, $5.07½; Sept., $5.20. Ribs—June, $4.65; July, $4.67½@4.70; Sept., $4.80@4.82½. Flax—Cash, $1.03; S. W., $1.01; July, $1.01½; Sept., 93¼c; Oct., 92½c.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—(Elrick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 4 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady; mediums and heavy, $4.05; Yorkers and pigs, $4.10. Sheep and lambs—On sale, 10 cars, mostly held over; market same as yesterday.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., June 6.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market active and 5c higher, selling straight at $3.95; stags, $2.50; roughs, $3.00@3.25; closing steady, all sold.

Detroit, June 6.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, liberal supply and lower at $3.25@4.25; milch cows quiet at $30@45; calves, easy at $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs, poor quality and lower; prime lambs, $5.00@6.40; mixed, $4.00@4.50; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.80@3.85; Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $3.70@3.75; roughs, $3.10@3.20; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, June 6.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 18,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000; left over, 2,132; market active and strong; mixed and butchers, $3.70@3.90; good heavy, $3.80@3.90; rough heavy, $3.55@3.65; light, $3.70@3.92½. Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market dull; beeves, $4.50@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; Texas steers, $4.00@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.70.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, June 6.—The opening was quiet and changes were generally small and very equally divided between gains and losses. Little effect was produced by a fall of 1½ in Sugar and 1¼ in Anaconda. Pennsylvania lost only ⅜ on the news of the death of the president of the company.

Short sellers of Sugar apparently overreached themselves. They hammered the price down to 140⅛, but when they started to cover they found little stock offered and their efforts to even up forced it to 144. Local transportation shares stiffened over a point and the steel group were well supported. A demand for Pennsylvania and Pittsburg, C., C., C. & St. L. advanced them 1½ and 2½, but there were no important changes in the other standard shares. Sugar and Consolidated Gas were again attacked and broke 2@3 points. The market sold off in sympathy on small transactions.

Sugar was pressed below 140, the earlier low point when a two-point rally followed. Sharp losses were registered in other specialties, but the dearth of offerings stimulated a general rally. Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. forged steadily upward touching 52⅞c. Sales of stocks to noon, 141,842 shares. Bonds were neglected, but fairly steady.

Corrected daily by W. W. Murray, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	141½	144½	139¾	141
Am. Tobacco	94¾	95	94½	95
Atchison, com.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
Atchison, pfd.	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	55½
Brooklyn R. T.	110	111⅝	109⅜	110½
C., C., C. & St. L.	53	53	52⅝	52⅞
Chesp. & Ohio	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞
Federal Steel, com.	59	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞
Federal Steel, pfd.	81⅛	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
People's Gas	116½	117½	116⅛	117⅛
General Electric	117⅛	117½	117½	117½
Kansas & Texas pfd	31⅜	33	31⅜	33
Lead	29	29	29	29
Leather, pfd.	69¾	....	....	69¾
Manhattan	108	108⅞	108	108½
Missouri Pacific	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41
North. Pacific, com.	46	47	45⅞	46½
North. Pacific, pfd.	75⅛	....	....	75½
Northwestern	153	....	....	154
New York Central	129⅝	130	129	130
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅝	47	47⅝
Reading	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
Rock Island	109⅝	110⅝	109⅝	110⅝
St. Paul	123⅝	124	123¼	124
Southern Ry. pfd	49⅞	51	49⅞	50
Tenn. Coal and Iron	63	64¼	63	63⅞
Union Pacific, com.	40½	41⅝	40⅝	41
Union Pacific, pfd.	73¾	74½	73	74⅛
Wabash, pfd.	19⅝	20⅛	19½	20⅜
Am. Steel Wire	62⅛	62⅞	61⅝	62⅞
Con. Tobacco	45	46½	44⅞	45⅛
Great Western	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅜
C. B. & Q.	128¾	129⅛	128⅝	129
Louisville & Nashv.	66⅞	67⅝	66⅞	67⅝
Western Union	88½	89¼	88½	89

New York, June 6.—Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¼@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand and at $4.85¾@4.86 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86½@4.87 and $4.89. Commercial bills, $4.85¼@4.85½. Silver certificates, 60½@61½c. Bar silver, 60⅛c. Mexican dollars, 48⅛c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week.

	June 6.	May 30. No session.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	130⅝	....
U. S. 4's (new) registered	130⅝	....
U. S. 5's coupons	112⅞	....
U. S. 5's registered	112⅞	....
U. S. 4's coupons	112⅞	....
U. S. 4's registered	112⅞	....
U. S. 2's registered	100	....
U. S. 3's coupons	109½	....
U. S. 3's registered	109½	....

Trade.

There was a little less activity in general trade during the past week, although the volume of business was heavy for the season. There is great strength in iron and steel.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, June 5.—There were heavy offerings during the week. It is believed that the crop has been pretty well cleaned up. The market has been strong. Burley trashes are firm. The dark market is advancing. The weather has been fine for planting. Official quotations are:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.00@ 4.00
Trash (sound)	4.00@ 5.00
Common lugs	5.00@ 5.75
Medium lugs	5.75@ 6.50
Good lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Common leaf*	7.50@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@20.00

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 5.00
Trash (sound)	5.00@ 6.00
Common lugs	6.00@ 6.75
Medium lugs	6.75@ 7.75
Good lugs	7.75@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	6.50@ 7.50
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@16.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 4.75
Common leaf	4.75@ 5.75
Medium leaf	5.50@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50
Fine and selections	20.00

The Cotton Market.

New York, June 6.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 1 point higher, then became listless and uneventful. Shorts and the foreign contingent absorbed the little cotton offered for sale by tired longs at the start and continued the leading buyers throughout the day. Sentiment was much at sea inasmuch as dispatches from crop centers were contradictory and the statements of weather experts far from harmonious. The Liverpool cables noted further large spot sales and generally firm markets but also reported waning speculative interest. The uncertainty as to the probable showing of the government report to come out Saturday naturally increased the hesitation of the trade and inspired the utmost caution in the ranks of investors.

Cotton futures opened steady; June $5.89, July, $5.92; August, $5.92; September, $5.89; October, $5.92; November, $5.94; December, $5.98; January, $6.02; February, $6.06; March, $6.09; April, $6.12; May, $6.15.

Spot cotton ruled quiet and steady; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling gulf, 6⅜c.

Wool.

From Bradstreet's: "The market maintains a steady tone at the advance, with some speculative buying, but the call from manufacturers continues moderate. The recent advance has been due to speculation alone, as manufacturers' buying has been limited. The recent sales have not reduced available stocks to any extent, except the wools shipped to Europe, which have been considerable. Good lines of fine medium and fine territories are yet quotable on the scoured basis of 42@45c, with medium at 40@42c. Fine delaine Ohio washed fleeces are higher at 29@30c, with Michigan at 26@27c. For ⅜@¼ blood unwashed fleeces, the market is steady at 21@23c as to quality. Pulled wools are moving freely at steady prices. Australian wools are firm, but offerings are well reduced through shipment of about all wools in bond to Europe. Carpet wools are steady."

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

THE GREATEST BLESSING TO MAN.

It has cured thousands of sufferers and will also cure you. The great value of electricity as a healing power and vitalizer of the human system can no longer be doubted. This is an age of progress, and electricity is making great strides in the cure of disease. The time has come when ailing people do less drugging and apply a NATURAL REMEDY that can be relied on to cure.

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Are the greatest triumph of electrical science. They are known and recognized the world over as the HIGHEST STANDARD AND THE MOST PERFECT MADE. They are a sure cure for Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Troubles, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Catarrh and Female Complaints. Don't be deceived into buying one of the many "fake" electric belts, but get the old and reliable DR. A. OWEN ELECTRIC BELT.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and Book for Weak Men, which explain all and contain sworn statements of persons whom our Belts have cured. There is no need for you to suffer when you can cure yourself at home by wearing one of Dr. Owen's Electric Belts. You simply put the Belt on when you go to bed and wear it all night, and you will wake up with new life and vigor and a complete cure will soon follow. Don't delay, but write us at once, giving full description of your ailments.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS:

WEBB CITY, February 10, 1898.
The Owen Electric Belt Company, St. Louis, Mo.:

My Dear Sirs—About a year ago I purchased a No. 4 Belt and Ankle Appliance from you, and as yet have never acknowledged the benefits I received from its use. For six years I was a sufferer from rheumatism in its worst form. My foot swelled so I could not wear a shoe, and finally the trouble reached my knees, hips and shoulders. I could not even comb my hair on account of the terrible pain, and could not turn in bed without help. I took treatment from a Rheumatism Specialist, and later went to Eureka Springs, Ark., but all to no avail. At last I heard of your wonderful Belts and purchased one, and am glad I did so. I can fully recommend your Belt to any one as being all you claim for it, and am sure it will cure any case of rheumatism. Sincerely yours,
W. COCKREHAM.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of February, 1898. JOS. FETTERS, Notary Public.

KNOBLE, ARK., April 14, 1899.
The Owen Electric Belt Co., 522 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to have an opportunity to tell suffering humanity of the benefit received from the use of Dr. Owen's Electric Belt. I was suffering from the effects of early folly and lost manhood, and was indeed in a very deplorable condition generally. I purchased one of your Electric Belts a few months ago, and after wearing it only a few days was already greatly benefited, and after using it about six weeks was entirely cured. I can now work as hard as ever, and go in society without any embarrassment. I can not praise Dr. Owen's Electric Belts too highly, for one of them restored me to health and manhood, and would advise any one suffering from the effects of youthful follies or later excesses to try one of them.

Yours respectfully,
R. J. SMITH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of April, 1899. Jacob Brobst, J. P., of Clay County, Arkansas.

The Owen Electric Belt Co., 524 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.